

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS;
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 22, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

Rebulet to Miami, 4-15-52, requesting the Bureau be advised as to any other possible violations of Section 1001, Title 18, on the part of Klan members in the State of Florida.

In reply thereto the following information is being set forth.

On April 2, 1952, a signed statement was obtained from JOHN TYLER "TINY" THOMAS, self-admitted Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klavern of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in which THOMAS stated that he, CARL GREENHALGH, a block mason at the Orlando Air Base, Orlando, Florida, [redacted] and possibly [redacted] in about 1943 or 1944 took an unknown negro man who worked at the ice plant in Winter Garden, Florida, on a "ride". According to THOMAS' statement [redacted] was the "finger man" for this "ride". THOMAS stated that this negro had either cursed, or had some altercation with a white person. [redacted] allegedly drove the "ride car". The negro was taken from his work about 8:30 or 9:00 P.M. by GREENHALGH and [redacted] placed in the car with the others, and driven in the direction of the neighboring town of Ocoee, Florida. There he was given a sound beating with a wide leather strap in one of the citrus groves near Ocoee and left there.

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GREENHALGH was interviewed concerning this allegation on April 20, 1952, at which time he furnished the following comments.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Sometime around 1946 or 1947 he became interested in the Ku Klux Klan at Orlando, Florida, and as nearly as he can recall, JOSEPH N. COX, deceased, was the person who got him interested in the organization. GREENHALGH stated he attended possibly one or two meetings of the Klan in Orlando, after which he became disgusted with the group because of what he saw and heard. He stated that the membership was always bickering and fighting among themselves which he disliked, and in addition he heard that the Klan had been involved in some incidents in the then recent past wherein various persons had been taken out by Klansmen and beaten or otherwise physically admonished for alleged wrong-doing on their part. He said he was unable to recall any specific incidents of this nature, and further

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Director, FBI

stated that he never heard any such things being discussed on the meeting of the floor at any of the meetings he attended. As nearly as he could recall what he had heard had been obtained from the press and from neighborhood gossip, source presently unknown to him.

He stated that at no time did he actually join the Ku Klux Klan; he never took an oath, never signed any papers for membership; never received the password and never paid any dues. The only thing he could recall was that he went to the meetings either by himself or with JOSEPH H. COX or was vouched for by COX.

GREENHALGH denied ever having been involved in any incidents wherein the Klan or Klansmen took someone out and beat him. He specifically denied the above described incident, noting he was not even interested in the Klan at that time.

He declined to furnish a signed statement to this effect, stating he preferred to first consult an attorney.

GREENHALGH also stated he had been employed as a block mason at the Orlando Air Force Base around 1942 and again sometime during 1949 but could not recall even approximate dates of employment.

[redacted] and CLARENCE LONGLEY have been interviewed during the course of instant investigation and both, as well as GREENHALGH, deny having had any part in this or other rides. Both [redacted] and LONGLEY admit having been former Klansmen.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 18 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓

FBI, MIAMI
DIRECTOR, FBI

4-18-52

6-29 PM

U R G E N T

ATTN. ASSIST. DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE, VICTIMS, DECEASED, CR.

ALL INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS TO SUBSTANTIATE ALLEGATION EARL BROOKLYN IN POSSESSION OF FLOOR PLANS HARRY MOORE-S HOUSE AND OSTENSIVELY PLOTTING SOME ACTION NEGATIVE, EXCEPT TO VERIFY OCCASIONAL PRESENCE OF EARL BROOKLYN AND OTHER ORLANDO, WINTER GARDEN KLANSMEN AT APOPKA KLAN MEETINGS. ACCORDINGLY, INFORMANT [REDACTED] REINTERVIEWED AT RA AT GREAT LENGTH CONCERNING ABOVE ALLEGATION, BUT POSSESSED NOTHING ADHERING TO BASIC STORY. WHEN QUESTIONED SPECIFICALLY CONCERNING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES HE ENGAGED IN AS FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADMITTED HIS PARTICIPATION IN ALL EVENTS, ALTHOUGH HE MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF EACH. CONCERNING THE GROVELAND RACE RIOT WHICH OCCURRED WHILE [REDACTED] THE KLOKANN COMMITTEE, HE ADMITTED HIS PRESENCE AND INTENTION OF KLAN TO LOCATE NEGRO RAPISTS IN GROVELAND, BUT DENIED ANY ACTUAL PARTICIPATION IN BURNING OF HOUSES. FURNISHED NAME OF ONE [REDACTED] AS INDIVIDUAL WHO PURCHASED GASOLINE, AND WITH OTHER UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS, SET FIRE TO HOUSES. OF THE INCIDENT WHERE THE NAACP NEGRO DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WERE RUN OUT OF LAKE COUNTY AFTER THE

CONVICTION OF [REDACTED] SHEPARD AND [REDACTED] PATED. SHERIFF [REDACTED]

MEMBER OF APOPKA KLAVERN OF AGK THROUGH

* ASSOC. OF GEORGIA KLAVERS

68 MAY 5 1952
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PERTINENT PERIOD. [] ALLEGEDLY TRANSMITTED MESSAGE TO APOPKA KLAN THAT HE NEEDED SOME HELP AND WANTED NEGRO DEFENSE ATTORNEYS RUN OUT OF STATE. [] ASSIGNED TO COURTHOUSE AT TAVARES, PASSED REQUEST TELEPHONICALLY TO [] AT APOPKA, NOTIFIED [] AND OTHERS INCLUDING [] OF WINTER GARDEN, WHO DROVE PURSUIT CAR. [] ESCORTED NAACP CAR TO [] ORANGE COUNTY LINE. APOPKA, WINTER GARDEN, ORLANDO KLANSMEN SECRETED NEARBY STARTED CHASE FROM COUNTY LINE. BELIEVES [] OF LAKE COUNTY ASPECT OF RIDE, [] DENIES CERTAIN DETAILS OF ABOVE INCIDENT AS SET FORTH BY [] SUCH AS HIS CAR BEING IN CHASE OR DRIVEN BY [] FURNISHED NAMES OF SEVERAL KLANSMEN LIVING IN THE EUSTIS, TAVARES, MT. DORA AND UMATILLA AREA OF LAKE COUNTY, INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE APOPKA KLAVERN. STATES HE HAS NO INFO [] CONNECTED WITH MOORE CASE. [] ADMITTED PARTICIPATION IN BURNING OF WHITE MAN-S SHACK IN APOPKA AND OTHER RIDES AND ATTENDANCE, COLLABORATING INFO FURNISHED BY [] [] CONTINUED TO BE COOPERATIVE, STATING HE HAD NOT ADVISED AGENTS OF HIS PARTICIPATION IN ANY RIDES BECAUSE HE DID NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNIFICANCE TO THE EVENTS. EXPRESSED DESIRE TO CONTINUE TO COOPERATE IN SOLUTION OF MOORE CASE. CONCERNING FLOOR PLANS, [] INSISTS BROOKLYN HAD THE PLANS AND SOLICITED ASSISTANCE IN CASING THE HOUSE, CLAIMING HE WOULD BE WILLING

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PAGE THREE--

TO SUBMIT TO A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION AND TESTIFY UNDER OATH AT THE GRAND JURY AS TO SEEING PLANS [] POSSESSION. [] SAYS HE IS NOT POSITIVE AS TO PERSONS PRESENT WHEN PLANS SHOWN, AND NAMES FURNISHED ARE POSSIBLY THOSE IN ATTENDANCE AT KLAN MEETING THAT NIGHT. MEMBERS OF THE WINTER GARDEN KLAVERN, WHERE IT IS BELIEVED THE MOST VIOLENT TERRIORIST ACTIVITY HAS BEEN RAMPART, HAVE BEEN AS A BODY UNCOOPERATIVE WITH THE AGENTS. MANY HAVE REFUSED TO COME TO THE RA VOLUNTARILY TO BE INTERVIEWED, AND OTHERS, WHEN INTERVIEWED AT THEIR RESIDENCES OR PLACES OF BUSINESS, HAVE REFUSED TO MAKE ANY ADMISSIONS CONCERNING LOCAL TERRIORIST ACTIVITY OR KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOORE CASE. AS HAS BEEN SET FORTH PREVIOUSLY, THE KLAN FEELS THERE IS NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION AND AS A RESULT, THERE IS NO FEAR OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION OR FUTURE PROSECUTION. HOWEVER, THE KLANSMAN BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE CHARGED WITH PERJURY IF THEY FALSELY TESTIFIED BEFORE A GRAND JURY. [] OF APOKA, REFERRED TO AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN RIDES BY [] AND ALSO [] AND WHO IT WAS FELT WAS ONE OF THE WEAKER KLANSMEN, REINTERVIEWED. IN SPITE OF INFO PLACING HIM ON KNOWN RIDES, HE DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OR PARTICIPATION, IT BEING QUITE OBVIOUS TO INTERVIEWING AGENTS HE FEARED KLAN REPERCUSSION IF HE COOPERATED WITH AGENTS. [] [] REINTERVIEWED AND UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO NOT PREVIOUSLY AFFORDED.

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CC Mr. Racer

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YA 6-44PM OK FBI WA AS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1952

TELETYPE

4-25-52

7-26 PM EST ADF

FBI, MIAMI

DIRECTOR, FBI

U R G E N T

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	b6
Mr. Clegg	b7C
Mr. Glavin	b7D
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL, VICTIMS, CR. RMYTEL EIGHTEENTH INSTANT
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY INFORMANT [REDACTED] CONCERNING HIS PARTIC-
IPATION IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OBTAINED IN ONE SIGNED STATEMENT. ALL
CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF FLOOR PLANS OF MOORE HOUSE BY
EARL BROOKLYN SET FORTH IN SEPARATE SIGNED STATEMENT FOR REPORTING
PURPOSES. AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO REINTERVIEW EARL BROOKLYN ON EVENING
TWENTYFOURTH LAST. BROOKLYN ASSUMED BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE AND EVEN
THOUGH AN APPOINTMENT WAS MADE PREVIOUSLY BY PHONE TO TALK TO AGENTS
AT HIS RESIDENCE, HE REFUSED TO ADMIT AGENTS TO HIS HOME WHEN THEY
APPEARED OR TO LEAVE THE INTERIOR OF HIS RESIDENCE TO DISCUSS MATTERS
WITH THE AGENTS. HE STATED HE DID NOT CARE TO LISTEN TO WHAT THE
AGENTS HAD TO SAY AND WOULD REFUSE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WHATSOEVER,
STATING IF THEY WANTED TO DISCUSS THE CASE THEY SHOULD SEE HIS ATTORNEY,
[REDACTED] IT WILL BE RECALLED [REDACTED] IS THE ATTORNEY WHO COUNSELED
THE KLAN THAT ITS MEMBERS DID NOT HAVE TO TALK TO BUREAU AGENTS. THIS
WAS LEARNED THROUGH A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. JAMES B. JOHNSON INTER-
VIEWED TODAY. DENIED MAKING ANY STATEMENTS CONCERNING MOORE OR HAVING
ANY KNOWLEDGE OF MOORE UNTIL AFTER THE BOMBING. READILY ADMITTED HIS
ACTIVE KLAN MEMBERSHIP BUT REFUSED TO DISCUSS ANY OTHER KLANSMEN OR KLAN

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HANDLED BY [REDACTED]
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ACTIVITIES. EMPHATICALLY DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF OR PARTICIPATION IN
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. TO DATE ALL INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS TO SUBSTANTIATE
[REDACTED] STATEMENT AS TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE FLOOR PLANS ON THE PART OF
EARL BROOKLYN HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED. [REDACTED] UNDER LENGTHY QUESTIONING
STEADFASTLY MAINTAINS THAT HE SAW EARL BROOKLYN WITH THE FLOOR PLANS.
THIS INFORMATION IS SET FORTH IN A SIGNED STATEMENT. THEREFORE, IT IS
RECOMMENDED THE BUREAU GIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE USE OF THE
POLYGRAPH IN AN EFFORT TO FURTHER SUBSTANTIATE WHETHER [REDACTED] IS TELLING
THE TRUTH. [REDACTED] HAS AGREED ORALLY TO THE INVESTIGATING AGENTS TO SUB-
MIT TO A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION. SUCH CAN BE OBTAINED IN WRITING.

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ACK PLSE.

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4-26-52
SAC Wall advised
to get name & advise
Bureau
JRP

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)(ALSD)

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: April 30, 1952

Rebulet to Miami, 4-15-52, instructing that a prosecutive summary report be submitted within fifteen days in regard to violation of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code by SIMON SMITH MANNING in connection with his application for federal employment at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida.

By teletype dated April 23, 1952, the St. Louis Office was requested to furnish the Miami Office photostatic copies of MANNING's application papers.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

The deadline in this case will not be met inasmuch as these photostatic copies have not been received by the Miami Office. Immediately upon receipt of same a prosecutive summary report will be submitted by this Office.

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The Acting Attorney General

April 28, 1952

Director, FBI
DYNAMITINGS IN FLORIDA

By memorandum dated December 28, 1951, former Attorney General McGrath advised that this Bureau has complete and unlimited authority to make a full investigation of the dynamiting incidents that have occurred and any further incidents which might occur. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the identity of the persons responsible for these acts of violence and thereafter the question of jurisdiction would be determined. Accordingly, extensive investigation has been conducted of the following incidents: (1) the dynamiting of apartment buildings in Carver Village, Miami, on September 22 and November 30, 1951, (2) one dynamiting and four attempts to dynamite Jewish properties in the Miami area between October 1 and December 9, 1951, (3) an attempt to dynamite a Catholic church at Miami on December 23, 1951, and (4) the dynamite murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore at Mims, Florida, on December 25, 1951, and reports have been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

As of this date, none of the cases has been solved; however, in the Carver Village case and in the Harry T. Moore case, there is every indication that certain renegade members of the Ku Klux Klan are responsible. At no time during the investigation has there been any indication that the persons responsible for the dynamitings of attempted dynamitings. On the other hand, investigation has revealed violations of state laws on the part of certain Klan members in that they engaged in floggings and other acts of terrorism. Investigation has also determined that some of the Klan members or former Klan members have, in all probability, violated Section 1001, Title 18, U.S.C., in that they have given false statements on their application for Federal employment regarding their Klan membership and prior arrest records.

As a general rule, most Klan members have been very uncooperative, refusing to discuss and Klan activities and referring to their Klan oath which states that such information should not be revealed to anyone. The general feeling of the Klan members is that there is no Federal jurisdiction in these cases and consequently there is no fear of Federal prosecution. However, we have received information that the Klansmen have been for some time definitely concerned that they may be called before a Federal Grand Jury and

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The Acting Attorney General

questioned regarding Klan activities and if they do not furnish information or give false information they will be held in contempt of court or be charged with perjury. In fact they have received legal counsel to this effect; Consequently, our investigation has also been directed towards developing information which may possibly give a Federal Grand Jury the necessary jurisdiction to inquire into these cases and Klan activity in general with the hope that at least some of the Klan members will begin to talk if subpoenaed before a Federal Grand Jury. The question at this time is whether a Federal Grand Jury has the legal jurisdiction to inquire into these matters. Several possibilities exist in this regard and are discussed hereinafter.

A number of Federal Grand Juries in various districts throughout the United States have recently made inquiries into local crime conditions to determinewhether there is any national aspect to such matters. Since the Ku Klux Klan is a national organization with interstate character, does a Federal Grand Jury similarly have jurisdiction to inquire into these dynamitings and attempted dynamitings in the State of Florida as well as to inquire into Klan activities in general even though there is no apparent violation of any Federal Statutes? If such a Federal Grand Jury inquiry is undertaken, can any person subpoenaed to offer testimony be prosecuted for contempt of court or perjury if he refuses to testify or testifies falsely even though the subject matter of the inquiry by the Federal Grand Jury does not reflect an apparent Federal violation?

For the purpose of the administration of the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, the Ku Klux Klan has been declared as an organization which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States. Would a Federal Grand Jury have the authority to inquire into the dynamitings or attempted dynamitings in Florida as well as general Klan activities for the purpose of gathering information to enable the Federal Government to further administrate this program?

As the Department is already aware, a number of Klan members of former Klan members may possibly have violated Section 1001, Title 18, U.S.C., in that they did not disclose their Klan membership or prior arrest record at the time they made application for Federal employment. Not all of these possible subjects have been interviewed. At least one of these reported Klansmen has denied that he was a Klan member and others may do likewise. It may be advisable to subpoena Klan records and Klan members in an effort to

The Acting Attorney General

determine whether such a violation has been committed by some of the Klansmen who are or were employed in the Federal capacity. If the records are not produced or subpoenaed Klansmen refuse to testify or testify falsely, can they be held in contempt of court or charged with perjury?

Reports submitted to you will reflect that the Federal Housing Authority holds a first mortgage on the apartment buildings in the Carver Village case. This mortgage was obtained after the first dynamiting but prior to the second dynamiting. Would such a fact permit the persons responsible for the dynamitings to be prosecuted under any of the Destruction of Government Property Statutes or give a Federal Grand Jury the necessary jurisdiction to inquire into the dynamitings as well as into general Klan activities and their possible relationship to these incidents?

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We have also learned that [redacted] both members and two of the principal suspects in the Carver Village case, are operating handbooks. We have not as yet determined whether they have violated the Wagner Tax Law in that they have not purchased the necessary Federal stamp nor paid the necessary taxes in connection with the operation of the handbooks. This possible violation exists.

From the foregoing information or from any other data in your possession, it is requested that you advise whether in your opinion a Federal Grand Jury would have the necessary legal authority to inquire into these dynamitings and Klan activities in general in the State of Florida. Your opinion is also desired in regard to the other questions raised previously in this memorandum. In view of the lack of apparent Federal jurisdiction in regard to the primary matters under investigation and in order that we may properly direct our investigation in the future, an early opinion is requested.

cc: Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (44-244)

DATE: 3/14/52

SUBJECT: UNSUBS.;
HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL - Victims
CIVIL RIGHTS

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Remytel 12th instant. The individual at Jasper, Alabama, whose interview was reported in retel as [REDACTED] should be corrected to reflect [REDACTED] his true name.

HAS:jp

cc: Miami (AMSD)
cc: Mobile (AMSD)

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EX-130

APR 2 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118) -

DATE: April 29, 1952

FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-175)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 HARRY T. MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM
 HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM
 CIVIL RIGHTS

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Re report of SA HENRY A. SNOW, Birmingham,
 dated 4/9/52.

On April 21, 1952, [redacted] Intelligence Officer, Russell County Betterment Association, Phenix City, Alabama, advised SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE that [redacted] from Opelika, Alabama, had told [redacted] HUGH Q. BENTLEY, who was the victim in a Civil Rights case which was reported by this office, that he [redacted] was working on the BENTLEY bombing with the FBI.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

[redacted] Bentley Sporting Goods Store, Columbus, Georgia, advised that on Sunday, April 20, 1952, she and some friends were at the location of her home that was bombed by an unknown person during January, 1952. She related that a man and three women drove up in an automobile and after introducing themselves, it was determined that the man was [redacted]

[redacted] from the Canon Motor Company, Opelika, Alabama. She stated that after he learned her identity, he asked to talk to her privately and told her that he was working on the case with regard to the bombing of her home with the FBI. He stated that he was working with a [redacted] from Birmingham, Alabama, and requested that his name be kept confidential in connection with this investigation.

[redacted] asked [redacted] if he had any credentials or identification and he replied that they did not furnish him with identification since he was working in a confidential capacity.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] informed her that he was a [redacted] and was attempting to gain the confidence of the KLAN members so that he could secure information with regard to the bombing at Mims, Florida.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] told her that he had tried to get the Honorable GORDON PERSONS, Governor of the State of Alabama, to permit him to bomb a house in Alabama, so that he could gain the confidence of the KLAN members in this location and in Florida. The Governor refused to go along with

REL: id

cc: Miami (44-270)

Birmingham (44-244)

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Director, FBI

April 29, 1952

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his plan and he stated he would probably go to Florida and dynamite a house in order to carry out his plan.

[redacted] stated that during the interview, [redacted] asked her if [redacted] HUGH BENTLEY, had ever fought the KLAN and she told him that to her knowledge she had never heard him say anything about the KLAN and did not believe he had ever publicly had any dealings with them.

[redacted] introduced the three women with him to [redacted] as his wife and two daughters.

On the same date, April 21, 1952, [redacted] was interviewed at the Canon Motor Company, Opelika, Alabama, by SA [redacted] at which time he reiterated substantially the same information as set forth above regarding his trip to Phenix City, Alabama, and his talk with [redacted] in an effort to obtain information concerning the perpetrators of the BENTLEY and Mims, Florida bombings.

[redacted] was asked specifically whether or not he represented himself as working for or with the FBI and he stated that in answer to a question by [redacted] that he did not represent the FBI or the State of Alabama but was merely [redacted] from Opelika, Alabama, and a [redacted] who was trying to obtain information concerning these bombings, looking toward any reward or remuneration that might be forthcoming in the event he could solve these cases. [redacted] further related during this interview, the information that he had talked over with [redacted] the possibility of bombing a negro house on the outskirts of Opelika in an effort to ingratiate himself with the KLAN and show them that he was "one of them." [redacted] said that [redacted] told him to hold off on this matter until he could discuss it with Governor PERSONS and later, [redacted] told him that Governor PERSONS had advised that they should not attempt any such bombing in the State of Alabama.

During this interview, [redacted] further related the information set forth in referenced report that he had informed [redacted] and the FBI of the identity of the perpetrator of the Mims bombing, one E. E. CAMPBELL.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

April 29, 1952

The fact was impressed upon [] that he should in the future in no way indicate or imply that he is associated with the FBI in any manner and in view of the information set out above, no further contact will be had with this individual inasmuch as he is believed neither responsible nor reliable.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Savannah (44-262)

May 2, 1952

Director, FBI (44-4118)-213

EX-146
UNSUBS

RECORDED-136
HARRY T. MOORE, et al, -VICTIMS
CR; CONSPIRACY; FAG

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G.I.R. -3

Rerep SA [redacted] 4-22-52, Savannah, in which it is reflected that [redacted] admitted membership in the Association of Georgia Klans during 1947 and 1951.

Rerep reflects that [redacted] is employed by the E. I. DuPont Company at Augusta, Georgia, and in this regard he undoubtedly filled out a Personnel Security Questionnaire to the Atomic Energy Commission. If he did not reveal his past membership in the Klan he may have violated Section 1001, Title 18, USC. During the investigation of this and related bombing cases in Florida the Bureau has developed a number of this type of violation on the part of present or past Klan members and the Department has requested that we fully investigate these cases with a view to prosecution. Accordingly, an immediate investigation should be initiated to see whether [redacted] may have violated Section 1001, Title 18, USC.

It is desired that you determine whether [redacted] submitted a PSQ to the AEC and if he did whether he listed his membership in the Klan thereon. If he did not list such membership Photostats of his PSQ should be obtained, two copies to be sent to Miami (one of these for the USA) and two copies to be sent to the Bureau. Thereafter a signed statement should be obtained from him in regard to this violation.

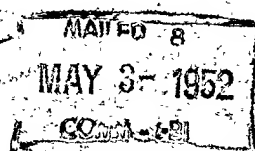
It is also desired that [redacted] be reinterviewed regarding his knowledge or participation in Klan floggings and other acts of terrorism.

Surep by 5-16-52, designating five copies for the Bureau.

cc: Miami (44-270)

NOTE: A search of the general indices of the Bureau failed to reflect that we have ever investigated [redacted] in connection with his employment at this AEC Installation.

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DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 JEL/SLK

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 3 4 38 PM '52
FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH	DATE WHEN MADE APR 22 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10/52	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] /rjb
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS (M)			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] admitted membership Association of Ga. Klans, 1947 and 1951. States individual who beat [redacted] unknown to him. Reason for beating believed to be [redacted] association with [redacted]. Denies knowledge of any terrorist activities in Winter Garden-Orlando, area. Denies knowing or hearing anything of bombing of MOORE's residence other than reading accounts of it in newspapers.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 [redacted]

DETAILS:

AT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and the reporting agent:

[redacted] who is employed as an [redacted] For the E. I. DuPont Company at the Savannah River Plant, advised he is presently residing at [redacted] Augusta, Georgia. He stated he has lived

APPROVED AND
FORWARDEDSPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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in Winter Garden, Florida nearly all his life. [] related he joined the Association of Georgia Klans, Winter Garden-Orlando Klavern in the summer of 1947 at the request of WILLARD SMITH, who at the time was Chaplain of the Klavern.

[] stated [] was Exalted Cyclops of this Klavern in 1947. To the best of his knowledge the Klavern had a membership of 30 or 40 members.

[] exhibited a 1951 membership card of the Association of Georgia Klans bearing number []. On the space provided for the bearer's signature appears []. The card expired December 31, 1951. In the lower right hand corner the number [] appears in circle above the figure []. [] could not explain these numbers.

[] stated he did not desire the card be returned to him, and it is therefore being placed in the exhibit envelope of the Savannah File.

[] stated he had not paid his membership dues during the years 1948, 1949, 1950, or 1952. He stated he had withdrawn from the organization in 1948 because of the political policies of the organization. He related he did not like the idea of being told for whom he should vote in any political campaign. He believed the organization was a tool of the local politicians to assure their successful bid for office.

He related during the time he was not a member of the Klan, that is 1948 to 1951, he was continually approached by members of the organization to re-establish his membership. He related upon the death of his father, the members of the organization were very sympathetic toward him. He stated when approached in December of 1950 to renew his membership, he had agreed to do so.

He related after he had attended a couple of meetings during the year 1951 he found out the same policies existed with reference to political activity. He stated he

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was thereafter not active in the Klavern, and accordingly had not paid his 1952 dues.

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[redacted] related he had been reared with [redacted] and considered him a personal friend and had known him all his life. He related [redacted] was formerly employed by [redacted] as a driver of a taxicab. While so employed [redacted] resided at the residence of WILLARD SMITH. [redacted] stated despite the fact he and [redacted] were both married, they had associated with each other. He recalled on numerous occasions when visiting [redacted] at the SMITH residence he saw [redacted] present. He recalled the incident of [redacted] receiving a physical beating, however stated he did not know the identity of the individual or individuals committing this act. He was of the opinion the reason of the beating was because of [redacted] association with [redacted] and he felt [redacted] probably had something to do with the beating, although he could not offer anything to substantiate this opinion.

He stated he had discussed the beating with [redacted] and that [redacted] had told him he knew who beat him but he would not identify the individuals for fear additional reprisals be taken against him. [redacted] stated the incident was not believed by him to be public knowledge, however, [redacted] former wife [redacted] was told about the beating by ROY GUDGER a couple of days after the incident took place.

[redacted] thought it was odd that GUDGER would know about the incident, however he could not state how GUDGER found out about it or the extent of his knowledge. He stated [redacted] would not talk to him because of his being a friend of [redacted] and [redacted] felt that no friend of [redacted] was a friend of his.

ROY GUDGER is supposedly to have made the remark that [redacted] would never let [redacted] live in the vicinity of Winter Garden in peace. The only reason that [redacted] could

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advance was the fact that [] subsequently married []
[] He stated [] and ROY GUDGER were close personal friends.

[] denied having any information concerning terrorist activities in the Winter Garden-Orlando area by the Association of Georgia Klans. He denied his presence at any beatings or his participation in any motorcades or public demonstrations. He stated during the course of the meetings whippings, beatings, or other actions of this type were not discussed. He did recall the name of [] a white female, having been mentioned by [] prior to a meeting about March, 1948. [] stated he thought something should be done in that [] was running around with other men and neglecting her children. He stated at the time [] and one or two unknown individuals from Orlando were present.

He stated [] resided southwest of Winter Garden. He stated at the time of this discussion no decision was made as to what should be done and he did not know what the actual outcome was. He stated it was not brought up in the meeting that followed.

[] identified the following individuals as having been members of the Winter Garden-Orlando Klavern. He could not furnish information as to their present membership or the date of their last being a member.

[]
ROY GUDGER
[]

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MOSE BRYANT
JOE COX

RAYMOND G. HOWELL
WILLARD SMITH
ADIS JERNIGAN

EARL BROOKLYN

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Concerning EARL BROOKLYN, [] related he considered him a rough type person who is very bitter toward negroes in view of his father having been killed by a negro. He stated BROOKLYN was a close-mouthed individual who never had much to say at the meeting proper. He stated it was not uncommon to see BROOKLYN, [] and other individuals of the same type as these people huddled in a group before or after a Klan meeting. He related he was never in any discussions carried on in these groups and therefore could not furnish any information concerning topics of discussion.

He stated ~~EARL BROOKLYN~~ was noted for having visited a number of the Klaverns in the vicinity of Winter Garden-Orlando. He did not know the reason back of these visits.

[] stated [] was a big gambler in the Winter Garden area, and was the backer of the Boledo Games. He stated this gambling activity of [] was condoned by Sheriff [] who was a member of the

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Klan, and who he believed was being paid off by [redacted] He could not advance any reason to substantiate this allegation. He stated [redacted] was a business partner of [redacted]

[redacted] stated BILL BOGAR and [redacted] were unknown to him.

[redacted] stated he recalled a man by the name of BELVIN being a member of the organization when he first joined it. He stated this person was a friend of [redacted] was a rough talker, and was one of the group that always had private huddles before or after meetings. He could not furnish any additional information concerning him.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name:	[redacted]
Race:	<u>White</u>
Sex:	<u>Male</u>
Home Address:	[redacted]
Temporary Address:	
Age:	
Birth:	
Height:	
Weight:	
Hair:	
Eyes:	
Build:	
Complexion:	
Employed:	E. I. DuPont Company, Savannah. River Plant, Aiken County, S. C.,
Payroll number:	[redacted]
Criminal Record:	Admits none
Navy Serial No.:	[redacted]
Marital Status:	Single

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REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent
at Miami for period 2/5 - 3/21/52.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT MIAMI	DATE WHEN MADE APR 29 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/4-4/25/52	REPORT MADE BY TEM:egh
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CI T-2 furnished signed statement re exhibition of floor plans MOORE house by EARL BROOKLYN following Klan meeting. BROOKLYN refused to be interviewed by Agents or make any statement. Suspect JAMES B. JOHNSON admitted Klan membership but denied any participation or knowledge instant bombing or terrorist activities in Orlando area. Hospital records reflect suspect BELVIN not hospitalized pertinent dates of incidents developed to date. Indicate BELVIN presently in dying condition. E.B.-66

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[redacted] BELVIN furnished signed statements re family activity 12-25-51.

[redacted] admitted Klansman, furnished signed statement re his activities in terrorist incidents, implicating numerous Klansmen Orange Co. Denied knowledge instant bombing. All investigative efforts to substantiate allegation EARL BROOKLYN in possession floor plans MOORE house and ostensibly plotting some action negative, except to verify occasional presence of BROOKLYN and other Orlando, Winter Garden Klansmen at Apopka Klan meetings. G.I.R.-3

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I. INVESTIGATION RE EXHIBITION OF FLOOR PLANS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES P. SHANNON and FRANK F. MEECH on April 22, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Confidential Informant T-2 reinterviewed inasmuch as extensive investigation had been conducted to date without success to substantiate or corroborate his allegation that EARL BROOKLYN had exhibited the floor plans of MOORE's home after an Apopka Klan meeting.

Confidential Informant T-2 furnished the following signed statement after an exhaustive interview concerning the exhibition of floor plans of HARRY T. MOORE's house by EARL BROOKLYN.

Orlando, Florida
April 22, 1952

"I, _____ (T-2), do make the following voluntary statement to FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I realize I do not have to make this statement and that it can be used in a court of law.

"A few weeks after the conviction of the negroes accused of rape in Groveland in August, 1949 there was a regular meeting of the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans at its meeting place located on an island off the Winter Garden-Apopka Road, which property is owned by [REDACTED] There were approximately 18 or 20 Klansmen present at the meeting, including the visiting Klansmen from Orlando and Winter Garden who numbered approximately five or six. I can not be definite as to the number of Klansmen. After the regular meeting all those Klansmen went out of the building into the section of the property adjacent to

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"the building which was ordinarily used for picnics, having table and lights. This island covers approximately three acres and is heavily wooded. The meeting hall is a building approximately 40 feet wide and 60 feet long, being of concrete block and frame construction. At the left corner of the building as you approach the front door there is a long picnic table having suspended over it three electric lights. The area in which the men usually congregate after a meeting before departing is immediately in front of the front door and to the left of the table as one approaches the front door.

"It seemed like most of the Klansmen congregated in the area in front of the building, the entire group occupying an area of an approximate diameter of 20 feet. I was in a position approximately six or eight feet away from EARL BROOKLYN and was facing him at the time. A few minutes after this group formed there was a general discussion of the conviction of the negro rapists. No one actually led the discussion. There was conversation between persons adjacent to each other. I recall hearing EARL BROOKLYN speaking in an ordinary conversational tone state that he bet the negroes would never be executed. As I recall EARL BROOKLYN remarked something about the man causing all the trouble and causing all that money to come down from the NAACP from New York lived in Mims and his name was MOORE and that he was a negro. I do not have any idea how many of the persons in that group heard or paid any attention to EARL BROOKLYN and the statements he made.

"EARL BROOKLYN continued to state that he had cased the place pretty well and he wondered if there was anyone in the group who wanted to go over with him and help case the place thoroughly. EARL BROOKLYN further stated he found out when he; MOORE, comes and goes. As I recall there was no particular reaction from anyone in the group to EARL BROOKLYN's statements and the general conversation elsewhere in the group more or less continued.

"As he was make the above statements EARL BROOKLYN reached into the breast pocket of his shirt and withdrew a piece of paper which was folded unevenly. He unfolded this piece of paper which

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"was approximately 6" x 8". I noticed that this white piece of paper which was unlined had on it pencilled lines showing a rough flat diagram or outline of a house with the various partitions or walls for the rooms. As he unfolded the piece of paper he held it parallel to the ground about at his waist line. I noticed him pointing to something and mentioning something about a railroad track and he ran his finger along the lower part of the paper. I can not recall the position of the rooms in this particular house or the shape of the house. He mentioned something about a road, but I don't know whether the road or the railroad appeared on the diagram which he claimed was a diagram of MOORE's house.

"I had been carrying on no conversation with EARL BROOKLYN at that time. I never heard anyone in the group make any remark to EARL BROOKLYN in reply to his statements or the exhibition of the floor plans. I do not believe that the exhibition of this floor plan of the MOORE house and the statement of EARL BROOKLYN in connection with it took more than a minute.

"To the best of my recollections the following persons were actually present at the meeting and in the group congregated outside:

"EARL BROOKLYN



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"I do recall that just about the time that EARL BROOKLYN brought up the subject of these floor plans I had been engaged in conversing with [redacted] must have been about four to six feet away from me and probably ten feet from EARL BROOKLYN. We quit talking when EARL BROOKLYN started talking about the conviction of the negroes and the floor plans. As soon as EARL BROOKLYN completed his statement and returned the floor plan to his pocket I resumed my conversation with [redacted]

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"Actually I was not interested personally in the statement of EARL BROOKLYN and the suggestion that MOORE's house be thoroughly cased. I did not notice that any of the other Klansmen had any particular interest in the statement made by EARL BROOKLYN and the exhibition of the floor plan. I do not know what was said by other Klansmen at that time or thereafter about BROOKLYN's statement. Gradually the large group broke into smaller groups but the breaking up of the large group had no bearing on the statement made by EARL BROOKLYN.

"I mentioned this incident to no one prior to HARRY MOORE's death.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and two other pages. And it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have signed my name on this page and have initialed each of the other pages.

"/s/ _____ (T-2)
 (T-2)
/s/ (T-2)

"Witnessed:

/s/ FRANK F. MEECH Special Agent - F.B.I. 4/22/52

/s/ JAMES P SHANNON, Special Agent FBI Miami, Fla."

It is to be noted the above signed statement differs somewhat from information previously furnished by T-2. This applies particularly to the number of persons present and in the immediate vicinity of EARL BROOKLYN when HARRY MOORE was discussed and the floor plans shown. These differences were discussed at length with the informant and he explained that the more he was given opportunity to think about that particular event and the more he is questioned about it the more his memory is refreshed as to the details. Concerning the signed statement he advised it is as nearly as he can recollect the true course of events including all details. Of the many names set forth in previous reports and in the signed statement as having been present, T-2 insisted that he would not be able to positively swear under oath as to the exact identities of the persons who heard EARL BROOKLYN discuss HARRY T. MOORE and those who may have seen the floor plans in BROOKLYN's hand. The names furnished are possibilities

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of persons present and the names furnished in the signed statement are to the best of his belief the individuals present on the night when the floor plans were shown outside the Klan clubhouse.

T-2 further advised that a week or two after MOORE's death he discussed the floor plans very briefly with T-1 and a short time thereafter spoke with Special Agents CLYDE P. ADERHOLD and [redacted] regarding the floor plans. He felt it to be his duty to furnish such information to the FBI.

He denied ever knowing HARRY T. MOORE or ever hearing his name prior to the time the floor plans were exhibited by EARL BROOKLYN. He had never heard anything about a plot against HARRY MOORE discussed in or outside the Apopka Klavern. He had never heard the word dynamite used by any Klansman in connection with terrorist activities. When he first heard of the death of MOORE he thought of the Klan, EARL BROOKLYN and the floor plans.

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In further discussing the floor plans T-2 agreed that he probably saw a photograph of MOORE's house in the Orlando Sentinel newspaper after the bombing. He does not know the position of any of the rooms in the MOORE house and did not know the position of any of the Klansmen who were standing in the group when BROOKLYN discussed the floor plans. He believed it was possible [redacted] and a man named [redacted] or [redacted] who usually associated with [redacted] were present. He remembers BROOKLYN mentioned a road somewhere in front of MOORE's house but does not know where it was supposed to be.

He did not have an opportunity to get the paper in his hands and did not go closer than six or eight feet from BROOKLYN. He believed that if, in the past, he furnished any information indicating he knew the actual location of the rooms of the MOORE house, it would have been pure guesswork and only a desire on his part to be helpful in this investigation. It was the usual practice for Klansmen to leave the building in which the Klan meeting was held and congregate in one irregular general group outside in the picnic area, this group having no particular center or shape. He does not recall that at that time any of the other Klansmen who had been present at the meeting were elsewhere than in the group. It was his impression that no one seemed to pay much attention to BROOKLYN or what he was saying. He himself paid no attention to [redacted] reaction.

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T-2 denied he ever fraternized with EARL BROOKLYN outside Klan meetings or that he ever had any animosity toward him personally, although he did not approve of the activities of BROOKLYN and his associates.

When asked whether or not BROOKLYN and CURLY BELVIN attended the Apopka meetings together as a regular occurrence, T-2 stated he had at one time seen them come from a car together into the meeting hall but he could not state if they were together during and after the meeting when the floor plans were exhibited.

When questioned as to who else might have been associated with EARL BROOKLYN, T-2 stated he believes when the investigation is complete if the perpetrators of the Mims bombing are from Orange County they will be from the Orlando Klan led by EARL BROOKLYN. He stated CURLY BELVIN always associated with BROOKLYN. It is noted T-2 was not aware of BELVIN's present physical condition. He further believed that [] was associated with BROOKLYN and BELVIN and was an extreme radical who could have been involved in the Mims bombing. He mentioned F. E. LOOMIS, the undertaker at Winter Garden, as a man who might know something but was unable to explain this statement further.

He stated it was his opinion there was no tie-up between the killing of HARRY T. MOORE and Klansmen from Apopka or Lake County.

T-2 insisted his story as furnished in the signed statement is true. He stated he would testify before a Federal Grand Jury to the facts contained in his statement.

He stated that [] of Mims and EARL BROOKLYN were very close and used to visit the Apopka Klavern together. He knew [] WILLARD SMITH and [] were closely associated until they were arrested at Ocala, Florida, for illegal hunting, at which time [] implicated [] and SMITH. He claimed [] and WILLARD SMITH had told him about terrorist activities generally on the part of Klansmen which convinced him he should quit the Klan. It should be noted T-2 was unable to furnish any specific information he obtained from [] or SMITH. He believed [] presently belongs to the Winter Garden Klan.

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T-2 advised he recalled hearing Winter Garden Klansmen frequently talk about flogging people but is unable to be specific.

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Among the renegades in Apopka were [redacted]
[redacted] all of whom were thrown out of the
Klan together.

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He claimed he was present when [redacted] of Lake
County, was initiated into the Association of Georgia Klans Apopka Klavern
by [redacted] probably in 1947.

[redacted] of Eustis, Florida, recruited [redacted] into the
Klan. [redacted] was an active member all the time T-2 was in the Klan and has
been seen at the Apopka Klavern many times by T-2. It should be noted that
during the Groveland Rape Trial [redacted] remained away from the meetings.
He was issued a membership card in the Southern Knights after the Apopka
Klavern became affiliated with that organization and as far as T-2 knows
[redacted] is still a member of the Southern Knights.

In addition to [redacted] recruited the following persons
in Lake County:

[redacted] Tavares;
[redacted] Eustis;
[redacted] who is supposed to be [redacted]
near Eustis (a check of sources of information
at Eustis failed to verify his location);
[redacted] a combination grocery and gas
station on the right side of the road entering
Umatilla (undoubtedly [redacted]
[redacted] a grocery south of the
city limits of Umatilla);
a man possibly named [redacted] who is supposed to operate an
ice plant at Tavares; and
two brothers who are supposed to be convict guards at the
State Road Camp outside Tavares.

T-2 stated he has never known any of the above individuals to be
engaged in terrorist activities.

Concerning the burning of the cross in front of a woman's home
on Rock Springs Road outside Apopka, T-2 stated that [redacted] the
constable, and [redacted] of Police at Apopka, who are members

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of the ~~Southern Knights~~, engineered the burning and that the cross was burned by [redacted] Georgia Klans members, and [redacted] Southern Knights members. It should be noted that in the past there has not been any fraternization between the Georgia Klans and Southern Knights in Apopka. [redacted] is very much concerned that his [redacted] is associated with radicals such as [redacted]. It should be noted also that [redacted] is closely associated with [redacted] who is in the bail bond business and that [redacted] is the [redacted]

Confidential Informant T-2 has advised he has attended Klan meetings in Apopka with Sheriff [redacted] of Orange County on a number of occasions. He also stated the local tag inspector, [redacted] is a Klansman. [redacted] who has the Joiner Auto Parts at Apopka was once the Kligratt.

He advised that [redacted] who resides at [redacted] and has his law offices in Apopka, attended the Klan meetings with him and was [redacted] of the Southern Knights under [redacted] and is undoubtedly still a member of the Klan.

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II. INVESTIGATION RE SUSPECT EARL J. BROOKLYN

[] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 4, 1952, at Ocoee, Florida.

BASIS: []
EARL J. BROOKLYN, interviewed for information regarding his Klan activities and possible implication in instant bombing.

[] said she and [] EARL BROOKLYN, have very little contact inasmuch as the BROOKLYNs all possess very hot tempers and do not get along very well together. She stated that she knew that EARL had at one time, possibly nine years ago, been a member of the Klan and that she had obtained this information from [] She stated that EARL had never told her he was a Klansman but that he had told only [] [] noted that [] has been dead for about seven to nine years.

She stated that at no time has EARL ever discussed any of his private affairs with her or her husband. The last time she saw EARL was shortly after the first of January. At that time he made no statements concerning his Klan activities and had made no mention whatsoever of instant bombing.

She also stated she has no knowledge of any terrorist activities in which EARL might have been engaged at any time in the past.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES P. SHANNON and FRANK F. MEECH on April 1, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Records of Florida Sanitarium checked
for dates of hospitalization of suspect EARL J.
BROOKLYN.

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Records Clerk, Florida Sanitarium and Hospital,
601 East Rollins Avenue, advised that EARL J. BROOKLYN was a patient at
that hospital from June 1 to 21, 1949.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on April 24, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Attempt made to interview EARL J. BROOKLYN regarding his activities in the Klan regarding his knowledge of HARRY T. MOORE and terrorist activities in which he participated.

EARL J. ~~BROOKLYN~~ was first contacted telephonically by Special Agent MEECH and advised that Agents desired to talk to him, at which time he stated the Agents could come to his home if they desired; however, he said, "Cap'n, I've said all I'm going to say about that case. I don't know anything about it and I don't intend to discuss it."

The agents proceeded to the residence of BROOKLYN and upon arriving it was noted he was lying on the couch and refused to allow the Agents to enter his home and would not accompany them to the porch, the yard or an automobile to discuss the case.

He was belligerent and would not discuss the case under any circumstances. He said, "I have nothing to say. If you want to ask any questions, you had better see my attorney, [redacted] It is to be noted that [redacted] has counselled the Klan to the effect that Klansmen did not have to come to the Resident Agency of the FBI or discuss any of their activities with Agents of the Bureau unless they personally desired it."

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Despite BROOKLYN's refusal to cooperate repeated efforts were made to convince him to at least listen to information in which he should be vitally interested. He was told he was under no obligation to say anything while he listened. However, he persisted in maintaining his position that he would not accede to this request. He said the only way he would even get close to any Agents was if they presented him a warrant for his arrest and at that time he would go with them peaceably.

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III. INVESTIGATION RE SUSPECT JAMES B. JOHNSON

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and [REDACTED] on April 25, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: JAMES B. JOHNSON was interviewed inasmuch as information had been developed he had made a statement to the effect MOORE was biggety and would be taken care of; and as he was implicated in a flogging by another Klansman.

JAMES B. JOHNSON, Johnson Sewing Machine Company, 1100 East Colonial Drive, was interviewed at his place of business. At the outset he informed Agents he would not be interviewed at the Resident Agency of the FBI or in the Agents' car and, further, that he would discuss any of his own activities but would not discuss any other persons.

JOHNSON readily admitted he was a member of the Association of Georgia Klans and at the present time is a paid-up member. While he would not say to which Klavern he belonged, it is known through other sources he is a member of the Orlando Klavern. JOHNSON stated he has been an active Klansman for the past 16 or 17 years and that it is his intention to continue his active membership in the Klan.

He emphatically denied having any knowledge whatsoever of HARRY T. MOORE until after the Christmas Day bombing. He said it was only after the bombing he heard the name or knew who HARRY MOORE was. He emphatically denied having ever discussed MOORE or having made a statement to the effect that MOORE was biggety and was going to be taken care of. He denied having heard newspaper clippings read in a Klavern meeting concerning the activities of MOORE, insisting he heard of him only after the bombing.

As to his own personal activities on Christmas Day he claims he spent all afternoon and evening until approximately 9:30 P.M. at the residence of LLOYD HATCH (also a known Klansman living on Lake Jessup near Sanford, Florida). He stated that there was a barbecue at HATCH's place attended by many persons and at no time did he leave HATCH's place until he

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came home. Upon leaving HATCH's residence at approximately 9:30 P.M. he brought to his home at Vineland, Florida, the daughter of LLOYD HATCH. (This is substantially the same information as that furnished by LLOYD HATCH.)

In regard to Mims, Florida, JOHNSON stated that about 22 years ago he resided at Mims and was employed at a packing house. He reiterated he had never heard of MOORE until after the bombing. He said that since leaving Mims he has been in that area on a number of occasions fishing but denied he knew anything of MOORE or his residence.

He emphatically denied having participated in the attempted abduction, shooting and beating of [redacted] on January 12, 1952. On that particular evening he was at a drive-in theater with his family, returning to his home at about 11:30 P.M. He stated he did not lend his blue Henry J automobile to any persons and that he was in possession of it the entire evening of January 12, 1952.

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In addition JOHNSON emphatically denied ever having participated on any rides or having any knowledge of any persons who might have taken anyone, either negro or white, on floggings.

Concerning the Groveland incident he admitted being in Groveland during the time the National Guard was there to quell disturbances and at the time he believed there must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 to 2500 people there. When questioned as to whether all persons there were Klansmen he said he did not know whether any Klansmen were there or not. He stated he went over to Groveland inasmuch as he desired to be of any assistance he could to the persons seeking the rapists. He said he did not have any idea what might have happened had the negro rapists been found that night. He said the entire crowd was mentally upset at the time and he actually believed there would have been some violence if the negroes were found.

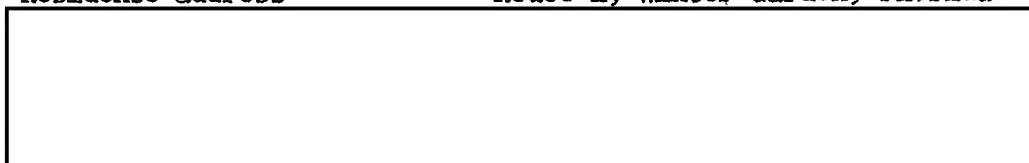
JAMES B. JOHNSON denied having any knowledge of or participation in the attempt to waylay the defense attorneys after the conviction of the negro rapists at Tavares in August, 1949.

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JOHNSON stated he would not discuss any person or furnish the identity of any person known to him to be a Klansman. He refused to make the statement he was standing on his Klan oath but rather said he could not tell what was in a man's heart and therefore it would be impossible for him to name anyone who was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He also refused to give any information regarding Klan activities.

The following is a description of JAMES B. JOHNSON as obtained through observation and interrogation at the time his photograph was taken at the Orlando Resident Agency.

Name	JAMES B. JOHNSON
Age	43
Birth date	November 15, 1908
Birthplace	Marion, South Carolina
Address	1100 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Florida
Height	5'5"
Weight	200
Build	heavy
Hair	dark brown, high widow's peak
Eyes	blue, rimless glasses
Occupation	self-employed, appliance business
Residence address	Route 1, Winter Garden, Florida



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Education	10th Grade										
Father	D. C. JOHNSON, 218 Park, Orlando, Fla.										
Mother	deceased										
Brothers	<table><tbody><tr><td></td><td>Orlando</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Orlando</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Orlando</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Pensacola, Florida</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Orlando</td></tr></tbody></table>		Orlando		Orlando		Orlando		Pensacola, Florida		Orlando
	Orlando										
	Orlando										
	Orlando										
	Pensacola, Florida										
	Orlando										
Sister											
Military service	none										
Arrest admitted	Titusville, Florida, fighting, fined \$400.00										

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IV. INVESTIGATION RE SUSPECT TILLMAN HOLLEY BELVIN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 18 and 19, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASTS: [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] nee Belvin [redacted]
of suspect TILLMAN H. BELVIN, interviewed and signed
statements obtained concerning their activities on
December 25, 1951.

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The following signed statements were obtained from [redacted]
[redacted] concerning their activities on Christmas Day, 1951.

"Orlando, Fla.
April 19, 1952

"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary
statement to ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [redacted] who have
identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI. No
threats or promises have been made to me to make this statement.
I realize this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I was born [redacted] at Orlando, Fla. I reside at
[redacted] with [redacted]

"As nearly as I can recall my husband and I went out to
[redacted] house on Christmas Day, December 25, 1951, arriving
there around noontime. [redacted]
[redacted] and my [redacted] were there. We all ate
dinner around one oclock.

"My recollection of the afternoon's events is very hazy
because my husband and I were at [redacted] house every day
while [redacted] were there and we participated in a lot of
activities. As nearly as I can recall the men went [redacted]

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[] while [] and I were around the house. In any event I am sure none of us left the house or the area immediately surrounding the house at any time during the afternoon hours.

"We ate a small lunch around dark. After that it is my belief that [] dropped by for a few minutes. As nearly as I can remember [] is the only person who visited that day.

"Shortly after [] left [] I in our car returned to our home followed by [] in the family car. This must have been between 7:30 PM and 8:00 PM. We took our presents upstairs and then got into [] car and we rode around [] vicinity looking at the Christmas lights and decorations. []

[] but I am not sure whether it was this night or Christmas Eve.

"I do remember that on the night of Christmas Day we finished this ride and [] brought us back to our apartment and dropped us off there between 10:30 PM and 11:00 PM. As far as I know [] went straight home after that.

"During the entire day from the time we arrived at their home until they dropped us off at our apartment that night we were in the presence of [] constantly.

"I state that I have read the above two and a fraction pages in the handwriting of [] who has written this statement at my direction and with my permission. I have initialed the bottom of Pages 1 and 2. It is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"s/ []

"Witnessed:

/s/ [] SA, FBI, April 19, 1952, Orlando, Fla.

/s/ ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ, S.A. FBI, April 19, 1952, Orlando, Fla"

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Orlando, Florida
April 18, 1952

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"I, [redacted] make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to make this statement. I realize this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I was born [redacted] at [redacted] Michigan. I am married to [redacted] We reside at [redacted]

"As nearly as I can recall my wife and I went out to my [redacted] house on Christmas Day, December 25, 1951, and arrived there somewhere around noon. I do recall that we got there after all the Christmas presents had been opened except ours which we opened there. [redacted] were there. We ate dinner within an hour after my wife and I arrived.

"My recollection of the afternoon's events is very hazy because my wife and I went out to [redacted] house every day while [redacted] were there and we participated in a lot of activities. As nearly as I can recall we went [redacted] on Christmas afternoon. I am not sure of this, however. In any event I am sure none of the people present left the house during the afternoon hours.

"I am not sure but I think we ate a small dinner around dark. After supper it is my best recollection that a person by the name of [redacted] who lived near the [redacted] residence dropped by for a few minutes to look at the presents and talk. However, this particular incident may have occurred the following night. I do not recall exactly.

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"I seem to remember another couple with two small children dropped by either the night of Christmas Day or the following night. I do not remember their names. They lived in the vicinity of the [] former home.

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"After all of the visitors left my wife and I in our car returned to our home briefly and put our presents away. We were followed by the []

[] I think the [] used the family Hudson car. I think this took place around 8:00 P.M.

"After coming back out my wife and I got into the [] car and we drove around [] looking at the Christmas decorations. I recall we rode around in this manner for several separate evenings during the Christmas holidays just looking at the Christmas decorations. I remember that on one of these evenings, possibly on the night of Christmas Day, we []

"I do remember that on the night of Christmas Day we finished this ride and [] back to our apartment and dropped us off there around 11:00 P.M. or possibly as late as 12:00 midnight.

"After we were dropped off, as far as I can remember, [] and I went into our apartment alone and went to bed.

"During the entire day from the time we arrived at the [] home until they dropped us off at our apartment at 11:00 P.M. or 12:00 midnight we were in the presence of [] constantly.

"I state that I have read the above one and a quarter type-written pages dictated jointly by myself and [] with my permission I have initialed the bottom of page one. It is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"s/ []

"Witnessed:

/s/ [] SA, FBI, April 19, 1952, Orlando, Fla.
/s/ ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ, S.A. F.B.I., April 19, 1952, Orlando, Fla."

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During the course of the interview with [] it was determined that he was stationed at the Orlando Air Force Base at the time he met his present wife approximately three years ago. His acquaintance with the [] family was limited to a about two weeks prior to his marriage and he knew nothing about the personal life of suspect []. Immediately after their marriage the [] moved north and remained in the north until November, 1951, at which time [] came to Orlando and took up residence. [] followed him, arriving December 23, 1951. During that time his contact with the [] was very casual and infrequent. He stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of [] activities in the Klan and had never heard [] make any mention of HARRY T. MOORE or recount any of his exploits as a Klan member.

[] promised his full cooperation in this investigation if he could be of any assistance at any time in the future.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] on March 31, 1952, at Pass-A-Grille, Florida.

BASIS: Check hospitalization records at Bay Pines
Veterans Administration Hospital for suspect TILLMAN
HOLLEY BELVIN.

[redacted] Veterans Administration
Regional Office, made available the file maintained by the Veterans Admin-
istration concerning TILLMAN HOLLEY BELVIN under VA # C-2200723, and it was
ascertained that BELVIN has been known to the Veterans Administration for
hospitalization benefits since June, 1935. The record failed to indicate
the reason for BELVIN's admittance at that time. It was discovered, however,
that he was again admitted on June 5, 1947, at which time an extensive record
was maintained of the treatment afforded to BELVIN.

It was noted that BELVIN was admitted on June 5, 1947, afforded a
30 day furlough on July 2, 1947, for business purposes, returned from this
furlough on July 24, 1947, and was discharged from the Veterans Center at
Bay Pines, Florida, on August 19, 1947. At the time of his discharge the
following diagnosis was made of his physical condition:

- "1. Osteo-arthritis - probably traumatic - second
and third lumbar vertebra.
2. Neuritis sciatic - right secondary - to arthritis
of right sacro-iliac point.
3. Strophy of right leg.
4. Frozen shoulder - left."

The examining physician had the following comment to make about
his condition:

"This man is totally disabled for work as an auto mechanic - he
is in a body plaster cast which will be replaced with a metal back brace
which he will have to wear continuously."

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As a result of this diagnosis, the Veterans Administration rated BELVIN as permanently and totally disabled, which rating was dated June 18, 1947, and as a result he has been entitled to a \$60.00 per month pension.

The Veterans Administration records also indicated that he was re-examined on May 27, 1948, at the Veterans Administration Regional Office for pension purposes, and at this time a special orthopedic diagnosis found arthritis of the lumbar vertebra, two, possible knee, wrists, fingers and left shoulder -- alleviated by wearing brace. A neurological examination was also conducted at this time and it was reported, "no evidence of organic disease of the central nervous system, and 2, mild peripheral neuritis, right femoral nerve." As a result BELVIN was continued in his former pension status.

The Regional Office file reflected that BELVIN was again admitted to the Veterans Hospital, Bay Pines, Florida, on June 22, 1951, from the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orlando, Florida. He was given emergency treatment at the Orange Memorial Hospital for severe stomach pains, nausea, spitting blood, and a gastric ulcer. He was transferred to the Veterans Administration Hospital by Fairchild Ambulance.

The records actually show that BELVIN was admitted to the Hospital on June 23, 1951, and was discharged on September 21, 1951, with the following diagnosis of his condition:

- "1. Hepatomeglia, splenomegaly with decreased platelets in the peripheral blood, probably on the basis of cirrhosis of the liver. He was treated for this and improved.
2. Hypersplenism, questionable - treated - unimproved.
3. Cardio-hypertrophy - right ventricle - treated - unchanged.
4. Non-functioning gall bladder, secondary to number 1 - treated - unchanged.
5. Arthritis, degenerative, lumbo-sacral spine with compression fracture of body L4 and to a lesser degree L3, left humerus knees - untreated - unchanged.

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- "6. Supraspinatus tendon, calcification of shoulder joints, left - untreated and unchanged.
7. Metallic fragments, residuals of, soft tissues of thenar eminence and hypothenar eminence, left hand, and lateral aspect of left wrist."

The prognosis made for BELVIN at this time was "bad", which was explained by [] as meaning that he would no doubt expire as a result of the ailments listed above.

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A review of the examination conducted of BELVIN indicated that various biopsys were conducted to ascertain if any of his ailments were malignant. An examination was made of every affected organ with negative results, except the liver. This was not examined since the patient was at the time weak and it was feared the loss of examining tissue would cause excessive bleeding.

The records next reflect that BELVIN came to the attention of the Veterans Administration on November 6, 1951, when a letter was received from the Florida Sanitarium and Hospital in Orlando, Florida, which reported that BELVIN was brought there in an unconscious condition on October 27, 1951, and was given emergency treatment. The Veterans Administration refused to make payment for his care in a private institution as BELVIN had no service-connected disabilities.

The records fail to indicate he has been afforded hospitalization at the Bay Pines Veterans Administration Center since the date of his discharge September 21, 1951. A check was made of the records in the office of the Registrar for the Veterans Administration Center at Bay Pines with negative results. There was no record made of a recent examination. It was ascertained that during the year 1951 BELVIN claimed that his income was \$1150.00 from all sources including the sale of fruit and rentals. His income for the preceding year was estimated at \$560.00. It was anticipated that in the forthcoming year his income would be about \$750.00. The source of these funds was not set forth.

A further review of BELVIN's file reflected he was born October 29, 1893, at Smithville, South Carolina, that he reported for duty with the

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United States Army on May 27, 1918, and was discharged from the service on April 18, 1919, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, that he was assigned to Battery D, 307th Field Artillery, and at the time of receiving an honorable discharge had the rating of Private. The file also indicated that BELVIN was married to [redacted] at Tacoma, Washington, in 1920, was divorced in the Orange County Circuit Court on December 22, 1925, and married [redacted] on January 7, 1926, at Kissimmee, Florida. They have a [redacted] born [redacted] He was assigned Army Serial Number 2993479.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [REDACTED] on April 17, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Records of the Orlando Osteopathic Hospital checked for information regarding dates of hospitalization of suspects EARL J. BROOKLYN and TILLMAN H. BELVIN.

[REDACTED] bookkeeper and records clerk, Orlando Osteopathic Hospital, 603 Hillcrest, produced records which reflected that EARL J. BROOKLYN was admitted to the hospital on November 6, 1943. No date of discharge was given on the record.

Records further reflected that TILLMAN H. ~~BELVIN~~ was admitted on June 1, 1951, and was discharged on June 5, 1951.

No other records were available, nor was there any notation on the records showing the reason for treatment.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on April 24, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Records of Orange Memorial Hospital
checked for hospitalization dates of suspects
EARL J. BROOKLYN and TILLMAN H. BELVIN.

***,

[REDACTED] Medical Records Librarian, Orange Memorial Hospital, South Kuhl Avenue, advised that a check of the records of that hospital failed to disclose any record of medical attention received by EARL J. BROOKLYN.

There was a record for TILLMAN H. BELVIN indicating he received emergency treatment at the hospital on June 22, 1951, at approximately 6:00 P.M. in the emergency room. She stated the record indicates he was not admitted as a patient but merely received emergency treatment and was released.

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V. INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES P. SHANNON and FRANK F. MEECH on April 3 and 4, 1952, at Jackson, South Carolina.

BASIS: [REDACTED] former member of the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern at Apopka, Florida, interviewed inasmuch as he had been reported implicated in terrorist incidents in the Apopka and Winter Garden, Florida, area.

[REDACTED] after a preliminary discussion of the facts of this case, admitted participation in numerous terrorist incidents, rides or attempted rides, which admissions are incorporated in the following signed statement, the original of which is being maintained in the Miami file:

"Jackson S.C.
April 4, 1952

"I, [REDACTED] do make the following voluntary statement to JAMES P. SHANNON and FRANK F. MEECH who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I realize that I don't have to make this statement and that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to have an attorney.

"I moved to Apopka Fla from Fort Lauderdale Fla in September 1948. I joined the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans in about April 1949 at the request of BILL BOGAR.

"While I was a member of this Klan I was engaged in the following 'rides' or attempted rides about which I wish to furnish whatever information I can recall.

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"It was about two or three months after I joined this Klan that BILL BOGAR, who was then the chief of the Klokann Committee, approached me and asked me to go on a 'ride' after a meeting after 9 PM on Wednesday night. It seems that a man named [redacted] who lived in a shack on a hill near the green houses in Apopka had been [redacted]. Through BILL BOGAR this [redacted] had been run out of town three years before that time. I drove a car owned by BILL BOGAR and had as passengers BILL BOGAR [redacted] and [redacted]. A second car, possibly [redacted] was driven by [redacted] and had as passengers [redacted] and a fourth man whom I don't recall. BILL BOGAR led the way to this [redacted] home. It was originally intended to take him out and give him a beating but he was not home. BILL BOGAR decided to burn the house or shack. Someone spilled kerosene, which was already in the shack, about the shack. I touched a lighted match to the kerosene and the shack burned to the ground.

"Meantime [redacted] moved away from Apopka Fla and went to live with a man and woman with one or two children who lived on the east side of Lake Apopka, near the Apopka-Winter Garden Road. A second 'ride' was formed after a regular Apopka Klan meeting about two months after the first 'ride'. BILL BOGAR drove his own car in which [redacted] and I were passengers. [redacted] drove his car in which [redacted] and [redacted] were passengers. A third car from the Apopka AGK Klavern was owned and driven by [redacted] and also occupied by [redacted]. I believe that there might have been a fourth car from Apopka but I can't recall the particulars.

"Somewhere out the Winter Garden-Apopka road we met two or three cars occupied by AGK Klansmen from Orlando-Winter Garden. [redacted] was on the 'ride' and possibly drove his own car. Also on the ride from the Orlando-Winter Garden Klan were EARL BROOKLYN [redacted] who is known as [redacted] and his close friend [redacted] --- who now has a farm in Georgia, and possibly [redacted] who is known as [redacted].

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"As some of us stayed down the road a few Klansman spoke to the man where [] was living. This man said [] was on the chicken coop. I understand [] was seen running away through the woods and has not been seen since that time. He was to receive a beating or flogging with the official Klan strap 3 foot long & 4 inches wide attached to a round wood handle which was always kept by BILL BOGAR and produced for the various rides. I believe [] was on that attempted 'ride'.

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"A short time afterwards BILL BOGAR asked me to go out on another 'ride' which involved a negro man who had been sassing white women and had been acting smart. [] drove his own car which was the pick up car and which was also occupied by [] and [] and [] who worked as a team. [] were very good loaders and always worked together until [] went to Georgia. BILL BOGAR drove his car in which [] and I were riding. A third car used belonged either to [] or [] and had [] and [] as riders with [] or [] driving.

"Someone in [] car picked up this negro off the street as he was walking along near the negro church past the Economy Store in South Apopka. We drove out Boy Scout Road to an orange grove where the negro was put on his stomach on the sand had his trousers pulled down and was beaten across the buttocks by BILL BOGAR only two or three licks before a passing auto frightened BOGAR and caused him to stop. The negro managed to break away and run off into the orange grove and no one could catch him.

"I was involved in a fourth incident or ride which, I understand, occurred on August 8, 1949 which was the date of the conviction of the three negro men at Tavares Fla in the famous Groveland Rape Case. There were quite a few Klansmen involved in that incident. I don't believe Sheriff [] had anything to do with it. I don't know who organized the ride. Its purpose was to have cars occupied by Klansmen chase the auto occupied by the negro and white defense attorneys in relays cause them to burn up the motor of the car so that it would be stopped and its occupants given a beating and warned to stay out of the state. One or more Klansmen, I believe from Groveland or

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"thereabouts were staked out at the trial at Tavares and followed in a car behind the NAACP car carrying the defense attorneys. Above Mt Dora another Lake County Klan car was staked out to take over the chase from the first Klan car which signalled by blinking the head lights as the NAACP was travelling at high speed to escape the pursuing car.

"At a point on Route 441 about three miles south of Mt Dora three cars were staked out one being a car containing Klansmen from Orlando-Winter Garden whose identity I do not know because they lined up after dark and subsequently dropped out of the chase; the second being owned by [redacted] driven by [redacted] and occupied by [redacted] and the third car owned and driven by BILL BOGAR and occupied by [redacted] myself and a fourth Klansman possibly [redacted]

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"As the second Klan car from Lake County approached it blinked its lights. The plan was to have these three cars block the road in front of the NAACP car and force it to stop. However BILL BOGAR did not do his job, got scared and let the NAACP car get through the attempted road block. [redacted] car took off to chase the NAACP car and BILL BOGAR following driving his car wouldn't drive over 60 MPH. I took over driving the car this side of Zellwood and got the car up to 90 MPH.

"We went through Apopka at a very high speed. There were two or three cars of Orlando-Winter Garden Klansmen staked out in Apopka but they never got into the chase.

"We lost the NAACP car in the traffic in Orlando and later discovered it parked empty at the airport in Orlando. We never did locate its occupants.

"There was a fifth incident or 'ride' on which I went which involved a negro man who had done or said something to some white man or woman. We went out to the Clarcona district out near the road to the Florida Sanatorium but we were unable to find him. In one car was BILL BOGAR, who owned and drove it, and [redacted] and myself. In the second car were [redacted] and possibly [redacted]

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"A sixth 'ride' or incident in which I was on involved a white man whose identity I never knew. I dont know why he was being sort to be taken on a ride. We drove around the main street of Winter Garden but never were able to find him that night.

[redacted] drove his own car on this ride and I recall his car had a broken exhaust pipe which caused a small fire at the rear of the car which had as passengers [redacted] and myself. I believe [redacted] drove the Orlando-Winter Garden 'ride' car and had [redacted] riding with him. By that time [redacted] pal [redacted] had already left for Georgia. Im not sure whether or not [redacted] was in that car.

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"A seventh 'ride' in which I engaged shortly before leaving the Klan in July 1950 also involved an attempted 'treatment' or 'ride' at the suggestion of the Orlando-Winter Garden Klan of the AGK. We drove out to Winter Garden in two cars occupied by Apopka AGK Klansmen. BILL BOGAR drove his own car in which [redacted] and I rode. [redacted] JR drove his Ford convertible coupe with [redacted] as passenger.

"Near Winter Garden we met a car containing two or three Winter Garden-Orlando Klansmen whose identities I cant recall.

"This Winter Garden Klan car lead the way to a cafe or juke joint south of Winter Garden where the white man victim was sitting. We waited around near there a couple of hours but the intended victim never did come out and we drove home. I dont know whether or not that man was ever taken for a 'ride'. I believe that victim was possibly related to [redacted] lived on Smith Street in Winter Garden and was supposed to have been running around with some one else's wife.

"An eighth ride in which I was engaged involved a white man who lived next to the old home of [redacted] in Apopka. He was running around with other women. His wife told someone in the Klan and asked that he be taken for a 'ride' in the summer

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"of 1950 I was picked up at my house next to [redacted] home at Lake Meadlin Estates by [redacted] who was driving his 1940 Nash, which was not used on the actual ride. In [redacted] car at the time were BILL BOGAR, [redacted] We drove to the main section of Apopka where we met other Klansmen and transferred to other cars.

[redacted] was using his own car which was used as the pick up car and had [redacted] and [redacted] in it. A second car owned and driven by BILL BOGAR was occupied by [redacted] and I. [redacted] drove his car and had [redacted] and [redacted] as riders. There was possibly a fourth car but I cant be specific. [redacted] and [redacted] who always hung out together might have been on that ride. It is possible some of the Orlando-Winter Garden Klan were on this ride. [redacted] and [redacted] and some others picked this white man off the porch of his home, put him on the floor of [redacted] car and drove off into the woods north of Apopka. I was confused by the direction. He was laid on the ground on his stomach his trousers were pulled down and he was beaten on the buttocks with the official Klan strap.

"The ninth and final ride in which I was engaged involved a negro man who is supposed to have been acting smart with white people. It was an all Apopka Klan ride in which BILL BOGAR drove his own car which picked me up at home and also contained [redacted] and [redacted] A second car which was possibly owned by [redacted] had three occupants including [redacted] We drove out the road past the Economy Market in Apopka toward the negro church where the negro was walking along the side of the road. I got out of the car and approached this negro. He pulled a gun on me but I was able to knock [redacted] out of his hands. [redacted] who was with me struck this negro over the head several times with a home made black jack made from 12 inches of half inch pipe running through a rubber hose. The negro broke away from us and ran off into the wood and escaped us. BILL BOGAR fingered that job.

"I discontinued activity in the Klan in about July 1950

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and twelve other pages which I have initialed.

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"This statement is given freely and voluntarily and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witnessed

/s/ FRANK F. MEECH Special Agent - F.B.I. 4-4-52

/s/ JAMES P SHANNON, Special Agent FBI - Miami Fla 4/4/52"

In connection with the incident or ride which is entitled number one in the above statement, [redacted] advised that he is fairly certain [redacted] was not along on this ride. He recalled that the car owned and operated by BILL BOGAR was a 1940 or 1941 blue Plymouth. The shack of [redacted] was approximately 14' x 8' x 10' in dimensions and was burned by kerosene found in a can in the shack.

In connection with the second incident, [redacted] believed that [redacted] owned a 1941 Plymouth and that [redacted] also owned a Plymouth but he could not further describe it.

In connection with the fourth incident which involved the chase of the defense attorneys at the culmination of the Groveland Rape Trial it should be noted that [redacted] believed that the Groveland defense attorneys in the car being pursued also included [redacted] a white attorney. Actually, as reported in the report of Special Agent [redacted] Miami, dated February 11, 1952, on page 83, [redacted] a negro defense attorney of Daytona Beach advised that in addition to himself the following were also occupants of that particular car:

[redacted] editorial writer for the Chicago Defendant
[redacted] a negro writer for the New York Post and
[redacted] a negro NAACP attorney.

↙ In connection with the sixth ride [redacted] described [redacted] who was [redacted] of the Orlando Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans in 1950 as white, age [redacted] dark hair and [redacted]. He considered [redacted] who was always associated with [redacted] [redacted] had the same build and general appearances as [redacted] himself.

In connection with the seventh ride [redacted] advised he did not know who was the finger man or instigator of this attempted ride. When

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questioned he advised the intended victim might have been [redacted] who was employed somewhere in Winter Garden and married to [redacted]. He does not know whether or not the victim was ever subsequently located and taken for a ride.

In connection with the eighth ride [redacted] stated he could not recall who used the strap on the victim.

In connection with the ninth ride [redacted] advised he could not recall who invited him to participate in the ride. He does not believe [redacted] was on this particular ride.

[redacted] also admitted that he was among the 500 or 600 Klansmen who gathered together at Groveland at the time of the Groveland race riots. He further admitted the purpose for going to Groveland at that time was to find the negroes who allegedly were involved in the rape and that they were "going to string them up". BILL BOGAR picked up [redacted] and then drove over to [redacted] house to pick him up. Approximately ten or fifteen cars met in the business area of Apopka and formed a caravan that drove over to Groveland. A number of these cars that met in Apopka were from Orlando and Winter Garden. However, he believes there were a number of cars which drove directly from Orlando to Groveland without stopping at Apopka. He himself did not get out of BOGAR's car until they arrived at Groveland. It was his impression that BILL BOGAR was approached from some Klansmen from Groveland to gather a group together to come over to Groveland to help. In addition to the Klansmen from the Orlando-Winter Garden-Apopka area numerous Klansmen drove from Lakeland, Miami, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and all over the state, and possibly from outside Florida and congregated with the Klan riders and mob in the Groveland area. The Klansmen who were there were continuously exhibiting their Klan identification cards to each other before exchanging information or discussion their business in Groveland. When questioned as to whether or not he was involved in the burning of the negro houses or the shooting he advised he did hear a lot of shooting from over in the Mascot area but did not go over there himself. He stated that although he imagines it was the Klan which set fire to the three negro homes in the Groveland area he doubts it was anyone from Apopka who burned the houses. He insisted he himself was not in on the burnings but was told about it by BILL BOGAR. BOGAR told him that he had received information from someone else that Molotov Cocktails were used to fire the three negro homes. He did not know who made them up but knows that quart ginger ale bottles filled with gasoline containing rags as wicks in the mouths of the bottles were used. He stated he did not go over where the houses were burned.

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He further advised that the Klansmen generally stayed in the area of Groveland from two to three hours milling around the streets, questioning scouting groups of Klansmen in cars sent out to question negroes in order to try to locate the accused rapists.

Following is a list of Klansmen whom [redacted] stated were present at the Groveland riots:

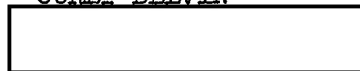
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EARL BROOKLYN



CURLY BELVIN



and his constant associate [redacted]

He stated that [redacted] owned a 1940 blue Plymouth coupe and [redacted] had a 1940 or 1941 light gray DeSoto convertible with shields over the headlights.

When questioned as to whether or not the Orlando-Winter Garden wrecking crews reciprocated on rides with the Apopka Klavern [redacted] advised that it was very seldom that the Orlando-Winter Garden group ever asked Apopka for assistance. However, it was usually the practice of the Orlando-Winter Garden wrecking crew to involve themselves in Apopka rides by visiting the Apopka meetings. He further advised that [redacted] was the Exalted Cyclops of the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans at the time [redacted] joined the Klan. He does not believe [redacted] ever went out on rides. [redacted] would plot the ride but when the time came for him to go out he would make some excuse to avoid going. [redacted] insisted he never drove his own car on a ride. BILL BOGAR who usually stayed in the background on these rides created some friction in the Apopka Klan by insisting that certain persons be taken out for treatments or rides for no reason at all, contrary to the rules of the investigating, or Klorkann Committee.

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In 1949 while he was a member of the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans the following were the officers of that Klavern:

L. H. SHEPPARD, Exalted Cyclops

WILLIAM BOGAR, Chief of the Klokann Committee

[redacted] Number 1 man in the Klokann Committee

[redacted] Number 2 man in the Klokann Committee

[redacted] secretary and treasurer

[redacted] Klaliff

[redacted] Kludd

[redacted] Klokard

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The following were the officers of the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern, Apopka, in 1950:

BILL BOGAR, Exalted Cyclops

[redacted] Chief of the Klokann Committee

[redacted] Number 1 man of the Klokann Committee

[redacted] Number 2 man of the Klokann Committee

[redacted] Kludd

[redacted] Klokard

[redacted] Secretary-treasurer

[redacted] took over as Klaliff after [redacted] quit the Klan approximately in April or May, 1950.

[redacted] claimed that he was among the small group which left the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern, Apopka, in about July, 1950. The leader of this group was [redacted] who with [redacted]

[redacted] were trying to get enough votes together to oust BILL BOGAR as Exalted Cyclops. However, BILL BOGAR brought [redacted] and [redacted] to trial and either banished or suspended them. He, [redacted] and the others followed [redacted] out of the Klan. A short time later the Apopka Association of Georgia Klans transferred to the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan under the leadership of BILL BOGAR. [redacted]

[redacted] He believes that [redacted] took over as Exalted Cyclops of the defunct Association of Georgia Klans in Apopka and tried to keep it going. Both [redacted] have tried to get him to rejoin the Klan. He believed [redacted] and [redacted] joined the Orlando Association of Georgia Klans after they were suspended or banished by BOGAR. Someone in the Orlando Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans gave [redacted] a paid-up 1951 Klan membership card in order to induce him to return to membership in the Klan.

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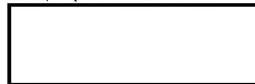
When questioned about the MOORE case [] claimed he never heard of HARRY MOORE until the publicity which attended his death. He insisted he knew nothing about the bombing or the cause of MOORE's death. He could not recall ever seeing floor plans of MOORE's house in the Apopka Klavern or anywhere else. He did recall the following persons who were members of the Orlando or Winter Garden Klan frequently visited the Apopka meetings of the Association of Georgia Klans:

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CURLY BELVIN



EARL BROOKLYN



He stated [] usually came alone. He has seen BROOKLYN and [] visit together and also [] and BROOKLYN visit the Apopka meetings together.

The following additional men have been seen by [] at some Klan meeting, either at Apopka or Winter Garden, but he can not recall if they had ever been on a ride:

ADIS JERNIGAN

RAYMOND G. HOWELL



Photographs of [] in various poses were taken April 4, 1952.

The description of [] has been reported previously.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 1 and 2, 1952, at Mims, Florida.

BASIS: Individuals who were at the scene of the bombing on 12-25-51, interviewed regarding whether they observed a long cord stretching from behind the victims' house into the grove to the immediate north.

[redacted] stated they heard the white delivery man of the Bell Bread Company of Daytona Beach make the statement that he had heard sb one of the truck stops in Mims that a long cord had been observed at the scene of instant bombing running from beneath the house to the grove. Both stated that this delivery man did make the statement regardless of what he now says.

The following individuals were recontacted to ascertain if they had seen such a cord on the night of instant bombing. These individuals were reported to be on the scene when Bureau Agents first arrived. None recalled seeing such a cord and stated that if they had they would have most certainly added it to the collection of evidence.

Sheriff [redacted]
Deputy Sheriff [redacted]
Deputy Sheriff [redacted]
County Judge and Coroner [redacted]
[redacted]

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] on March 25, 1952, at Jacksonville,
Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] reportedly made the statement
that victim HARRY T. MOORE's position as State Secretary of the NAACP had been abolished because MOORE
was devoting so much time to his work in the Progressive Voters League.

[redacted] attorney, Lewis and Gray, 103 East Union Street,
home address [redacted] stated he was [redacted] of the
Jacksonville chapter of the NAACP and had resigned in June, 1951 prior to
the expiration of his term due to the fact there seemed to be little interest in the NAACP in Jacksonville and people did not come out to the various
meetings. He stated he knew HARRY T. MOORE, had not been closely associated
with him in the past year or more. He stated his last association with MOORE
in the work of the NAACP was at a regional convention in Raleigh, North Carolina, which was in the fall of 1949 or 1950, exact time unrecalled. He
stated he had no information as to MOORE's activities, either in the NAACP
or the Progressive Voters League.

He stated he did not attend the Florida convention of the NAACP
at Daytona Beach and any information he would furnish would be his own
opinion or hearsay; however, he felt there was some feeling of animosity
against MOORE for his neglect of the NAACP work in favor of the work of the
Progressive Voters League. He stated MOORE had not been to Jacksonville to
counsel and advise the Jacksonville Chapter of the NAACP in over a year and
it was his personal feeling that MOORE was possibly not too interested in
the work of the NAACP, or was more interested in the work of the Progressive
Voters League and was possibly using his position in the Progressive Voters
League as a stepping-stone to better himself in a political way. He stated
he had not concrete information as to whether or not MOORE's position with
the NAACP had been abolished or whether MOORE was removed as executive secretary of the NAACP. He had heard the NAACP was delinquent in salary payments to MOORE and for that reason the job may have been abolished.

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[] stated he had no information of value as to the perpetrator of the bombing but felt it was possibly due to some work of MOORE, possibly in the NAACP or Progressive Voters League. He stated MOORE was rather outspoken and may have incurred the wrath of someone who would perpetrate such a crime; however, he had no specific information and the above was purely his opinion.

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He stated that he would be happy to cooperate with the FBI and if any information came to his attention which might aid in the investigation of this case he would immediately contact the FBI.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA FRED E. GORDON on April 2, 1952 at DeLand, Florida:

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BASIS: [] colored school truant officer, 219 East Church Street, DeLand, Florida, allegedly had a conversation with [] at Bethune Cookman relative to white men meandering about the MOORE premises on the afternoon before the bombing.

[] advised that he was acquainted with HARRY MOORE, however, with no other member of the MOORE family. According to [] he had met HARRY MOORE the summer of 1950 while both were attending summer school at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida. [] explained he was never very close to MOORE, but did have occasional chats with him from time to time. In these occasional chats, [] could recall no mention by MOORE of anyone who was his enemy, or anyone who would have had enough grudge against MOORE to have perpetrated such a crime. As [] pointed out, MOORE was very active in NAACP work, as well as the Progressive Voter's League in the State of Florida, and undoubtedly would have had enemies because of this particular work. However [] could offer no one as a possible suspect.

Relative to the conversation as allegedly had by [] with the [] concerning white men who were around the MOORE home on the afternoon before the bombing, [] explained that he never did talk to any member of that family concerning any phase of this investigation. More specifically, [] stated that someone, whose identity was unknown to him at this time, had told him about hearing that the daughter had seen some white men around the MOORE grounds. [] went on to explain he had subsequently seen [] a friend of his and Professor at Bethune Cookman College and had related the above information.

[] stated that he had no idea as to who might have been responsible for the bombing at Mims, Florida.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] on April 16, 1952, at Ocala, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted]
reinterviewed.

↓
[redacted] the victims, was reinterviewed at the Howard Academy. She reiterated that since 1946 she has spent very little time with her relatives. She explained that she had been occupied in attending Bethune-Cookman College where she matriculated in 1944 and following that time she was seldom at home except for Christmas and summer holidays. She also stated that [redacted] spent most of his time travelling in connection with his work in the NAACP.

She was also questioned regarding the activities of the family preceeding Christmas Day when the bombing occurred. She furnished the same information as previously given by her and reported. She reiterated that the only white person she saw in the vicinity of the MOORE residence from the time she arrived there until after the bombing was a white taxi driver who brought [redacted] to the MOORE residence.

She stated she was aware that [redacted] had applied for a teacher's position. She stated insofar as she knew [redacted] did not have any intention of giving up his work with the NAACP. She said she understood he was no longer being paid and had been taken off the pay basis following the meeting of the NAACP during November, 1951, in Daytona Beach. In this regard she stated [redacted] had written her that the job of executive had been discontinued at the meeting at Daytona Beach.

She also advised that insofar as she knows [redacted] intended to continue teaching at Lake Park.

During the interview she advised she had questioned [redacted] following the bombing as to whether or not [redacted] had ever given any indication any threats were made against his life or if he suspected any harm

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might come to him or his family. She said [] stated [] never gave any indication he expected any violence toward himself or his family.

[] also advised that [] exhibited the best of spirits and at no time gave any indication he was preoccupied or fearful. She said the family was very jolly and in good spirits before and on Christmas Day and up to the time they retired that night.

She also advised she has done a great deal of thinking since the death of [] but has been unable to recall any incident or information which would be of any value in endeavoring to ascertain the persons responsible for the bombing.

[] resides at [] and stated [] who is generally referred to as [] resides at [] and that Mrs. ROSA MOORE, [] resides at 1750 Louisiana Street in Jacksonville, Florida.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [] on April 21, 1952, at Cocoa, Florida.

BASIS: [] interviewed in view of allegations he in recent years attempted to organize a Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan in Brevard County.

[] Furniture Company, 230 King Street, stated he recalled having been approached about three years ago by two individuals believed by him to be [] former furniture salesman of Apopka, Florida, now believed to be in Georgia, and [] of Wildwood, Florida, publicly known as Grand Dragon of the Florida Association of Georgia Klans. He was not sure it was [] who approached him but seemed to recall it was this individual. He stated these men wanted him to be instrumental in organizing a Klavern in Brevard County. [] stated he flatly refused their offer and told them he wanted nothing to do with the Klan.

✓ In this connection [] volunteered that he was a paid member of the Klan for one year, about 1945, but that the organization he had joined was known only to him at the time as the "Orange County Sportsmen's Association". It held its meetings at the Klan meeting house on Sherwood Lake in Orange County. [] stated he attended only one meeting and that he was never really interested in the Klan or the "Orange County Sportsmen's Association". He believed [] of Apopka, Florida, was the Exalted Cyclops of the Klavern at the time he joined.

[] stated he had inadvertently become a member of the Klan, thinking it was a sportsmen's organization and that as soon as he learned it was actually the Klan he disaffiliated himself with it. He stated he was definitely not in sympathy with the Klan or its purpose.

Concerning victim HARRY T. MOORE, [] said he had never heard of MOORE until after instant bombing and had never, to his knowledge, heard anyone speak of him. After the bombing his only information came from the press and street talk. It was non-specific. He stated he would furnish any information coming to his attention to the FBI.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on April 21, 1952, at Apopka, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] interviewed inasmuch he was alleged to be a renegade Klansman involved in terrorist activities.

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[redacted] was interviewed at his home at which time the purpose of instant investigation was explained to him. He insisted that the FBI was investigating the Klan rather than the MOORE case. When his participation in terrorist activities was mentioned he objected, stating it was not true.

When the possibility of his being expected to testify before a Grand Jury regarding the Klan and terrorist activities was mentioned he remarked that he would wait until the Grand Jury and "watch the wash as it was hung out on the line".

It should be noted that only a few minutes after the interviewing Agents arrived for the scheduled interview [redacted] drove up in his Jeep and indicated they had some business to attend to. [redacted] was surly, belligerent and uncooperative during the interview.

The following description was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name	[redacted]
Address	Apopka, Florida
Race	white
Sex	male
Birth date	[redacted]
Birthplace	Georgia
Height	[redacted]
Weight	[redacted]
Hair	[redacted]
Eyes	[redacted]

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Father	[REDACTED]
Mother	[REDACTED]
Wife	[REDACTED]
Occupation	truck driver
Employment	Plymouth Citrus Growers Exchange
NSN	[REDACTED]
Photographs	available in various poses

It should be noted that Confidential Informant T-3 attended a general meeting of the Association of Georgia Klans at the block house on Route 50 between Orlando and Winter Garden, which meeting was a combined meeting of the Winter Garden, Orlando and Apopka Klans. Among those present was [REDACTED] who stated during the meeting, "I had the pleasure of having in my home two s--- o- b-----s, FBI Agents named MEECH and SHANNON and they did not get a d----- thing. I told them to wash their own clothes and hang them out and I would stand by and watch them dry. The only ones that would be dirty would be the FBI's and not mine." It is noted that [REDACTED] was fined 50¢ for using profanity on the Klavern floor.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on April 16, 1952, at Apopka, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] reinterviewed inasmuch as he had been allegedly involved in terrorist incidents and on previous interview had been cooperative.

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[redacted] denied emphatically his implication in any terrorist activities or Klan rides. He was reluctant to answer any questions, appearing to fear reprisals from the Klan if he cooperated with the Agents.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on April 17 and 22, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

RACE: WILLIAM JACKSON BOGAR interviewed inasmuch as he was alleged to have been involved in terrorist activities as a Klansman.

The following signed statement was obtained from [redacted]
[redacted] Apopka, Florida, following an interview at the Orlando
Resident Agency on April 22, 1952.

Orlando, Florida
April 22, 1952

"I, [redacted] do make the following voluntary statement to FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I realize I do not have to make this statement and that it can be used against me in a court of law and that I have a right to an attorney.

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"I was born [redacted] and have been a resident of Apopka, Florida, since September, 1928. It was about 1936 or 1937 that I joined the old Ku Klux Klan at Orlando. I maintained my membership in the Ku Klux Klan continuously while it was the old Ku Klux Klan, the Florida Klan, the Association of Georgia Klans and the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan until approximately January, 1951 except for a period of time when I was in the United States Army under Army Serial Number [redacted] from [redacted] when I received an honorable discharge.

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"I was [] the Klokann Committee of the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans in 1949 when [] was the Exalted Cyclops of that Klavern. In [] was Exalted Cyclops of that Klavern and remained the Exalted Cyclops when the entire Klavern transferred to the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on August 10, 1950.

"It was approximately in July, 1949 immediately after the incident in which four negroes allegedly raped a white woman which is commonly known as the Groveland Rape Case that I drove over to Groveland in my blue 1948 Ford having with me [] as passengers. I believe there might have been one other Klansman in the car with me whose identity I do not recall. [] of Eustis, Florida, a Klansman, had requested some Klansmen from Orange County to go over to Groveland in Lake County because something was going to happen. When I arrived in Groveland there were about 20 other Klansmen around there that I could recognize but there were a lot of people there I did not know. Among the Klansmen that I did know was [] who was driving his car and had as passengers about four other Klansmen whose identities I do not know.

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"I recall hearing shooting down in the vicinity of Mascot but was not in that place at any time. The National Guard had arrived and was blocking the roads, preventing us from going into the Mascot area. As I was there in Groveland I overheard [] who was driving in his black 1941 Ford say that he was going after five gallons of gasoline. [] was talking to [] at the time. There were some men in [] car but I do not recall who they were. [] was not in the car. Among the group of Klansmen present at Groveland I recall seeing in addition to those that were with me [] of Winter Garden. Several weeks after this incident I heard that [] burned the negro houses in the Groveland area. I do not recall who furnished this information to me.

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"On the day when the three negroes tried for rape at Tavares were convicted I witnessed the following incident. Sheriff [redacted] of Lake County told some Klansmen whose identity I do not know that he needed help. [redacted] who were present at the trial in Tavares telephoned this information to [redacted] who told me late that same afternoon. I do not know who furnished the information to the Klansmen in Winter Garden. [redacted] came by and I told him [redacted] had said they were going to run the negroes' lawyers. I do not recall the exact words spoken by [redacted] I asked [redacted] if he wanted to go with me to see what was going on. I drove to [redacted] house with [redacted] While there an automobile came occupied by Klansmen from Winter Garden, driven by [redacted] in his Buick. I do not remember who was with him. The group at [redacted] decided [redacted] was to take charge. R. G. STEPHENS (now deceased) drove up with a box of cold barbecued ribs. We ate the ribs in an open space adjoining [redacted] house. [redacted] said we would go to Lake Ola and when the negro lawyers' car came by we would catch them. A maroon Buick driven by a Klansman who works for [redacted] arrived at [redacted] place. On the instructions of [redacted] these three cars drove along Route 441 to the vicinity of Lake Ola where we parked near the lake at the foot of the hill leading from Mount Dora.

[redacted] said someone would chase the car and when they came by we would chase them and run them out of the county. It was dark at the time when the cars came by. [redacted] was driving [redacted] car extremely fast chasing the other car. The [redacted] car lights were blinked and [redacted] pulled onto the road right behind them. [redacted] pulled away from me chasing this car and I never saw him any more that day. [redacted] was in the car with me. I do not recall anyone else being in the car. I never drove over 30 or 40 miles an hour as I travelled along Route 441 into Apopka. I thought the police might have held up the chase in Apopka but when I got there I did not see anyone and went home. Later I found from general talk in Apopka that Sheriff [redacted] had escorted the car carrying the negro defense attorneys through Mount Dora and to the Lake-Orange county

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"line where he turned back. Near there was [] driving [] car, [] being a passenger. They took up the chase of the negro defense attorneys in the car and blinked the headlights of the car on approaching the point where we were parked near Lake Ola in order to signal to our cars to stop the attorney's car. [] was supposed to stop them but could not because they were going too fast. I also heard through general conversation that the constable [] and the Chief of Police, [], were upstairs in a building in the business district of Apopka to be out of sight and to watch the chase as it went through Apopka.

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"Sometime in 1950 I was present at an incident in which a shack occupied by a white man named [] was burned in Apopka. Actually I did not give any orders to burn this shack and I was not involved in the burning. This man had constructed a shack about 6' x 6' out of palm fronds on the road near Massock's Greenhouse. He was to be told to move back to the city dump and live in the boiler where he had been living. There were two cars involved. I drove my car with [] as a passenger. [] drove his own car. I do not recall who it was that was with him nor how many. We stopped near the shack. [] and some other Klansman were to go into the shack and tell this [] to move back down to the city dump. I stayed in my car and never entered the shack. [] set fire to the shack which was very inflammable. I never did know what he used to set fire to the shack except that he must have lit a match. [] always talked about using Molotov Cocktails but I do not know whether he used one on that shack.

"Sometime in 1950 [] was Exalted Cyclops of the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern in Apopka I was present at a time when [] the negro CIO secretary for the area for the crate mill employees was shot at. The idea was to scare this [] so he would quit inciting union trouble at the crate mill. I was driving my car and had [] as a passenger. [] was driving his old Dodge and had [] and possibly some other Klansman in his car. We drove up along the Clarcona Road near the south part of Apopka as [] was walking

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"along the road. [] car came up to him and they tried to get him into the car. He ran. [] took a shot in his direction with a German Army rifle but missed him. [] stumbled and I thought they had hit him. But he went on and the next day I saw him at the post office and could see he was not hurt.

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"Several weeks later we located [] walking along the same road. I was driving my car with [] as a passenger. [] was in his car with [] [] was in his car with [] Someone from [] car got [] as he was walking along the road and drove out with him into an orange grove near the Boy Scout camp. I arrived at the scene after the Klansmen in [] car had the negro [] out in the grove. I understand they were to put the belt to him or flog him but I do not know whether they did or not. As I drove up I heard someone yell. I was told the negro broke away and as he was running through the grove tripped over a speed spraying machine causing quite a racket. The negro was able to escape through the grove.

"There was an incident in 1949 or 1950 in which a white man named [] who used to work at the Plymouth Exchange and lived next to [] in Apopka at that time was taken out. [] arranged this ride because the man got drunk and did not feed his family. I drove my own car with [] as a passenger. [] had his Buick and had about four other Klansmen from Winter Garden with him. I can not recall their identities. There was another car from Apopka but I can not recall who was in it. We drove to [] home where [] and another Klansman from Winter Garden walked up to this man's house and pulled him by the collar from his porch. I was told later by someone whose identity I can not recall that [] car went with [] out to Round Lake which is north and east of Apopka. I surmise they gave him a whipping there. I did not go with the [] car after [] was picked off the porch but rather drove home.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other typewritten pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge I have signed my name on this page and have initialed each of the other pages.

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"s/ [redacted]

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Witnessed:

/s/ FRANK F. MEECH Special Agent - F.B.I. 4/22/52

/s/ JAMES P. SHANNON, Special Agent, FBI, Miami Fla."

The following information augmenting the above statement was also furnished by [redacted] Insofar as the Groveland riots are concerned [redacted] believed it possible that [redacted] of Apopka was present. He knows there were many Klansmen from Winter Garden and Groveland present but could not furnish their identities. [redacted] told him at a later date that he had been at Groveland. [redacted] is usually to be found wherever the Klan gathers and was undoubtedly at Groveland. The leader at Groveland seemed to be [redacted]

[redacted] insisted that at all times his car was parked next to where the National Guard was stationed. He denied making any statement that Molotov Cocktails were used to burn the negro houses in that area and only saw the fire from a distance. It should be noted that according to [redacted] was supposed to be an expert in making Molotov Cocktails.

He denied that the Klansmen who travelled to Groveland went there in order to locate the alleged negro rapists but stated they went over to see what was going to happen.

When questioned about the possible connection of Sheriff [redacted] of Lake County with the Groveland riots BOGAR insisted that [redacted] had passed the word to the Klan that he did not want to have anything against his record, that he wanted the negroes to have a fair trial.

In connection with the account of the chase of the car containing the negro defense attorneys [redacted] stated the man who was driving the maroon Buick, an employee of [redacted] is a [redacted] He also believes the cars were sounding their horns as they drove by Lake Oia on Highway 441. He believes that [redacted] drove in a car far enough ahead of the attorneys on the way from Tavares that they were able to warn [redacted] who were parked at a

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gas station along the route that the defense attorneys' car was approaching. [] denied emphatically that he was involved in the chase and insisted he only went to the rendezvous at Lake Ola because [] needed help".

When [] was interviewed April 17, 1952, he stated he thought [] might have been in his car but he was positive [] did not drive it. At the time the statement was obtained on April 22, 1952, he insisted that [] was not in his car and must have been in some other car.

R. G. STEPHENS (now deceased) was in one of the cars on this chase but [] does not know in which car he rode or where he was stationed. He believes [] and [] were involved in the chase but he did not know their location or the nature of their participation.

On April 17, 1952, BOGAR admitted it was probably the intention of the Klan to get the two negro attorneys and run them out of the county. It was his opinion the negroes were causing Sheriff [] too much trouble and he wanted them run out of the state so they would not come back. [] himself did not attend any of the Apopka Klan meetings during the period of the Groveland Rape Trial for fear of an unfavorable public reaction.

Insofar as the incident involving the burning of [] shack is concerned [] furnished the following information. On April 17 he mentioned a Molotov Cocktail was used. He admitted he had previously instructed [] to get on a bus and leave town. [] insisted he had nothing to do with the burning of the shack or ordering it burned, stating there was a distinct difference between being involved in the burning of a house and merely being in a car on the road at the time. He denied he ever had a strap in his possession for use on floggings. He recalls that at one time he had in his hands a strap which belonged to [] of Winter Garden, which is commonly known as the official Klan whipping strap.

A few weeks after [] shack was burned a group consisting of [] and possibly of [] [] and [] drove out to a place on Clarcona Road where [] was supposed to have been sleeping in a chicken coop but [] was able to escape them again.

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When interviewed on April 17 [redacted] volunteered the facts concerning the incident in which [redacted] shot at [redacted]. He stated he thought the attempted ride occurred in the fall of 1949. He indicated that a regular pants belt was used when [redacted] was taken into the woods along the Boy Scout road but he did not have any part in the flogging, but rather was watching on the road and did not even see [redacted] run. On April 17 he said [redacted] was driving his own Dodge and had [redacted] with him as a passenger. He mentioned that [redacted] was probably on the ride.

When questioned about the incident in which a potential negro victim pulled a gun on one of the Klan leaders, as alleged by [redacted], stated he could not recall the incident.

In connection with the [redacted] incident [redacted] at the time of the first interview stated he was not able to recall definitely whether or not [redacted] was with [redacted] when [redacted] forcibly took [redacted] off his porch. He did believe that [redacted] and probably [redacted] applied the strap although he was not present.

The following additional information was furnished regarding certain incidents. He remembers that a relative of [redacted] name unrecalled, was involved as a proposed victim but he does not think anything came of it. He recalls [redacted] came to the Apopka meeting and talked to the members, asking for help. He admitted he was in a group which went to Winter Garden to wait for this man to come out of a restaurant but the man did not come out and he heard no more of it. He recalls [redacted] and [redacted] were with him. He believes this occurred prior to the time [redacted] and [redacted] joined the Klan.

He also recalled there was another occasion in which he and Klansmen whose identity he can not recall went to Winter Garden in order to pick up an intended victim but they were unable to locate the man.

He claims he heard that some of the Apopka Klansmen had travelled over to Winter Garden sometime in 1951 on rides but he could not be specific because he was no longer a Klansman at that time.

[redacted] furnished the following background information concerning himself and the Klan. FRED BASS, the old Grand Titan, now deceased, initiated him into the old Ku Klux Klan in 1936 or 1937 at Orlando, Florida,

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at the time [] was leader of the Klan. At that time there was a Klavern in Orlando, one in Winter Garden but none in Apopka. When he returned from the Army in 1945 the Florida Klan was in existence in Apopka and the Exalted Cyclops of the Klavern was a game warden who had a Gulf Station at Johnson's Camp near Lake Apopka. In 1947 [] was Exalted Cyclops and in 1948 [] was Exalted Cyclops. [] was Exalted Cyclops through 1950 when the Klavern was associated with the Association of Georgia Klans and then with the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as of August 10, 1950, until January, 1951 when [] was elected Exalted Cyclops [] opponents had voted him out of office and several months later he stopped attending Klan meetings.

He believed part of the friction between the Klansmen of the Apopka and Winter Garden Klans arose because he was made Kleagle in about March, 1950 by [] the Imperial Wizard. Prior to having been appointed Kleagle he did some field work as a favor for []. He went to see [] in Wildwood at [] request in order to ask [] if he would come into the Georgia Klans. At that time [] told him he was going to affiliate himself with the Southern Knights. He was also sent to contact [] near Groveland and [] at Cocoa, the latter with the purpose of reorganizing the Klan in that area. [] stated he spoke with the father and brother of [] in Cocoa but nothing was ever accomplished in that area.

He stated that [] came down with [] to a fish fry in Winter Garden at which time [] gave some Klansman a charter to transmit to the Klansmen at Groveland because none of the Groveland Klansmen were present. [] had to vouch for [] in order to enter the meeting or participate. One [] from Jacksonville, Florida, made a stirring speech on Communism but his statement comparing them with veterans angered [] a leader among American veterans.

During this meeting EARL BROOKLYN asked that his man from Wildwood [] be given an opportunity to speak. [] did not speak due to lack of time.

It was at about this time that [] had intended to appoint a Kleagle for the Orlando area and spoke to [] about it. At the fish fry the wife of [] openly recommended [] for the position of Kleagle and there was no opposition. Shortly thereafter [] sent him the credentials of the Kleagle.

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He knows that the Winter Garden Klan wanted [redacted] to be the Kleagle for the Orlando area and recalls that [redacted] was even prepared to quit his job and devote his entire time to the duties of Kleagle.

It was in March, 1950 when he was Exalted Cyclops of the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern in Apopka and just appointed Kleagle by [redacted] that a group of Klansmen from Winter Garden of whom [redacted] and [redacted] were the spokesmen came to him stating they had been sent on instructions of Klansmen from Winter Garden and Orlando to tell him a vote was taken to send a message to [redacted] requesting he remove [redacted] as Kleagle and as Exalted Cyclops as incompetent. He recalls [redacted] came with the group and he believed EARL BROOKLYN was also present. He had been called out of the Apopka meeting house to be given the above information.

Later, when some of the Apopka Klansmen visited the Winter Garden Klan, they brought back messages indicating the intense opposition to him by the Winter Garden Klansmen [redacted] himself did not like the group at Winter Garden and Orlando, describing them as radicals. He stated he could see there might be some trouble and someone might be hurt so he issued orders not to let any of the Klansmen from Winter Garden and Orlando visit the Apopka meetings. It was during February and March, 1950 that the Winter Garden-Orlando Klansmen made most of their visits to the Apopka Klavern meetings.

[redacted] insisted he was never on a ride with EARL BROOKLYN, CURLY BELVIN or [redacted]. Regarding [redacted] having been involved in a ride he stated he had not seen [redacted] since the war and knew nothing about his activities. He stated [redacted] and [redacted] were always very close with the Winter Garden-Orlando Klansmen.

The following is a description of [redacted] as obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name
Race
Sex
Birth date
Birthplace

[redacted]
white
male

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Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Teeth
Military service

Army Serial Number
Marital status
Residence



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Apopka, Florida

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on March 31, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: JAMES ROY GUDGER interviewed inasmuch as he was reported to be a Klansman and close associate of [redacted] and allegedly involved in terrorist activities.

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JAMES ROY GUDGER, aka Roy Gudger, Winter Garden, Florida, appeared at the Orlando Resident Agency for interview on request. He admitted membership in the Winter Garden Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans but stated he was no longer going to pay any dues and that the date of interview was the end of the quarter and would be his last day as a member of the Klan.

From the beginning of the interview it was evident GUDGER had received specific instructions from the membership in the Winter Garden Klan not to divulge any information about fellow Klansmen or Klan activities although he insisted that no one had ever given him such instructions. His answers to specific questions were evasive or in the negative. GUDGER, who has been residing in the Winter Garden area for the past 22 years, refused to say when he first joined the Klan but mentioned that it was roughly about five years ago, that he belonged to the same Klan during his entire membership, that being the present Winter Garden Klan. He claimed he did not attend more than two meetings in the past year. He denied ever going on any "rides", denied any knowledge of rides except what might have come to his attention through street gossip. He refused to furnish any information.

When asked specifically about the beating of [redacted] GUDGER claimed he did not know anything about it except what [redacted] chose to tell him. When asked about his present knowledge of that incident he was noncommittal. He refused to answer whether or not he was a member of the Klan when [redacted] was Exalted Cyclops. He claimed he did not remember whether either [redacted] or [redacted] was ever Exalted Cyclops.

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He was questioned specifically concerning terrorist incidents in which he was alleged to have been engaged. He refused to admit he knew anything about these incidents.

Although GUDGER persisted in stating he wanted to be cooperative with the investigating Agents, it was evident he was uncooperative. During the interview he persisted in standing on his Klan oath not to furnish any information about fellow Klansmen or Klan activities.

The following is a description of JAMES ROY GUDGER as obtained from observation and interrogation:

Race	white
Birth date	October 5, 1911
Birthplace	Monroe or McMn County, Tennessee
Height	6'
Weight	160
Eyes	hazel grey
Hair	brown, thinning
Complexion	medium
Education	5th Grade
Father	WILL GUDGER, deceased
Mother	HARRIETT GUDGER, deceased
Wife	[redacted] married at Orlando, Florida, [redacted] [redacted]
Brother	[redacted] U. S. Army, Rome, Georgia
Sisters	[redacted] Niota, Tennessee: [redacted] Niota, Tennessee: [redacted]
Employment	Madisonville, Tennessee wildcat hauler of produce past 8-10 years
Prior employment	M. C. Britt Produce Co. and Killarney Produce Co., Winter Garden
Residence	38 North Boyd St., Winter Garden, Florida
Photographs	available in various poses

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 19, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: CLARENCE LONGLEY interviewed concerning his terrorist activities in which he allegedly engaged as a Klansman.

On April 2, 1952, [redacted] furnished a signed statement involving CLARENCE LONGLEY, operator of a restaurant at Bumby and South Streets, CARL GREENHALGH, himself and possibly [redacted] in an incident wherein they as Klansmen took a negro man, name unknown, out for a "ride" in about 1943 or 1944. This negro worked at the ice plant in Winter Garden, Florida. [redacted] was the "finger man". The negro had reportedly either cursed or had some altercation with a white person. Only one car was used on this "ride", which car was reportedly owned and operated by LONGLEY. The negro was taken from his work at the ice plant by GREENHALGH and LONGLEY about 8:30 or 9:00 P.M., put in the car with the others and driven to a citrus grove near Ocoee, Florida, where he was beaten with a leather strap and left to walk home. According to [redacted] information, both GREENHALGH and LONGLEY have been inactive in the Klan for the past four or five years. He believed this was the first and only ride in which they participated.

CLARENCE LONGLEY readily admitted he had become a member of the Ku Klux Klan when he was eighteen years of age and residing in Corona, New Mexico. At that time he was active for only about one year, at which time his family moved north. About 1925 he moved to Florida but did not become active in the Klan at that time. He stated that as nearly as he can recall he became a member of the Orlando Klavern of the Florida Klan around 1939 or 1940 and kept up sporadic interest in it until about 4½ years ago. At that time he moved to Titusville, Florida, and started a business there. At the same time he discontinued his Klan membership and has not been active in it since. He moved back to Orlando about two years ago and has been in Orlando since. At no time during this period has he had any interest in the Klan.

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Concerning the above described incident reported by [] LONGLEY specifically denied having been involved in any such activity. He also disclaimed any and all knowledge of any atrocities committed by Klansmen. He also denied any acquaintance with CARL GREENHALGH.

He was questioned concerning his knowledge of the following individuals and in each instance replied he did not know the individual:

[]

TILLMAN H. BELVIN "CURLY" JAMES B. JOHNSON

[]

He stated he was acquainted with [] and believed he was some sort of officer in the Klavern with which he had been associated. He stated he recalled seeing [] at several meetings. He also stated that he had never been on any "rides" with [] had never heard of [] having engaged in such activity. LONGLEY stated he knew JOSEPH N. COX (now deceased) and recalled that COX was the treasurer of his Klavern. He stated he knew of no terrorist activities in which COX had engaged.

CLARENCE LONGLEY stated he knew of HARRY T. MOORE but only as a result of newspaper publicity after instant bombing. He had never heard of MOORE or heard him discussed anywhere prior to the bombing.

He readily agreed to allow his photograph to be taken and photographs in various poses were taken.

The following description of LONGLEY was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Name	CLARENCE LONGLEY
Birth date	March 31, 1901
Birthplace	Yoacum, Texas
Address	403 South Bumby Street, Orlando
Height	5'11"
Weight	200
Eyes	grey

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Hair	dark brown, greying, full
Complexion	ruddy
Build	medium to heavy
Scars and marks	right index finger broken and slightly crooked
Occupation	owner and operator of Longley's Grill, South and Bumby Streets, Orlando, Florida

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Wife

Clothing
Jewelry
Military service
ASN

wears glasses for reading only
none habitually worn
U. S. Army, 59th Infantry, approximately 1920 to 1923
not recalled

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 20, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: CARL GREENHALGH interviewed concerning his participation in terrorist activities as a Klansman.

On April 2, 1952, a signed statement was obtained from [redacted] implicating himself, CARL GREENHALGH and CLARENCE LONGLEY and possibly [redacted] in an incident involving an unknown negro man who worked at an ice plant in Winter Garden, Florida. The negro was supposed to have cursed or had some altercation with a white person. One car reportedly owned and driven by LONGLEY was used. According to [redacted] this was the first and only ride in which LONGLEY and GREENHALGH engaged. This incident was supposed to have taken place around 1943 or 1944. The negro was driven to a citrus grove near Ocoee, Florida, forced to lie on his face and was given a severe beating with a leather strap and left in the grove.

CARL D. GREENHALGH, 210 Winter Park Drive, Orlando, advised he was a block mason by trade and that he had been such since he completed his schooling. He stated that in 1946 or 1947 he had attended one or two meetings of the Ku Klux Klan but had never paid any dues, taken any oath, signed any paper, received the password or had a membership card assigned to him. He insisted that his attendance at the meetings was just on one or two occasions to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

He stated that as nearly as he could recall he was approached to join the Klan by one JOSEPH N. COX, deceased, and that as nearly as he could recall he had attended the meetings by himself. He was not sure but he did not think anyone vouched for him but that if anyone did it would have been JOE COX.

He stated his impression of the organization was that they did too much arguing and bickering over meaningless subjects. He stated he did not think the organization worth his time and therefore he dropped any idea of continuing his association with it. Too, he stated he had heard too many

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rumors about the Klan's activities being on the rough side. He could not name any particular incident that the Klan was responsible for but stated the rumors were enough for him to feel the Klan an undesirable organization. He could not state from whom he had received the rumors.

Concerning the above described incident involving the unknown negro in 1943 or 1944 GREENHALGH stated he was not a member of the Klan in 1943 or 1944. He denied having participated in this or any other "ride", flogging or burning. He stated he did not believe in anything like that and would not become involved in such activities.

In this connection it is noted all of the other individuals mentioned as having been involved in the incident, with the exception of [redacted] who furnished the information, specifically deny having been involved in this or any other incident of a similar nature.

CARL GREENHALGH stated he worked at the Orlando Air Force Base as a civilian employee in 1942 or 1943 and again in 1949, both times engaging in his trade as block mason.

He advised he did not know the following men: [redacted]
[redacted] J. B. JOHNSON, T. H. BELVIN, [redacted] BILL BOGAR, LLOYD HATCH and BILL BARDIN. He further advised he knew the following:

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[redacted] has gone fishing with him on occasion and he thinks he is a good business man. He knew nothing derogatory about [redacted]

CLARENCE LONGLEY is known to him to operate a restaurant on Bumby Street in Orlando. He could not recall seeing LONGLEY at the one or two meetings of the Klan he attended.

EARL BROOKLYN: he could not recall having known him but recalled knowing [redacted] and knew nothing derogatory about their reputations.

[redacted] was known to him to be a mason and contractor but he knew nothing derogatory about him.

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[redacted] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 19, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] interviewed concerning his participation in terrorist activities with the Klan.

In a statement dated April 4, 1952, [redacted] furnished information to the effect that he believed [redacted] was involved in a terrorist incident concerning an unidentified white man who lived in Winter Garden at an unknown time. According to [redacted] the "ride" party searched the streets of Winter Garden for this man and never found him. Other persons involved by [redacted] were [redacted] who reportedly used and drove his own car [redacted] and possibly [redacted] along with [redacted]. In addition [redacted] stated that CLARK was a member of the Orlando Klan and frequently visited the Apopka, Florida, Klan in the company of EARL BROOKLYN. Other persons who visited the Apopka Klan included T. H. BELVIN, [redacted]

[redacted] at the time of interview readily admitted he was a member of the Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando and that he had joined the Florida Klan in October, 1946, which group subsequently merged with the present Association of Georgia Klans. He is at the present time the Kligraph (secretary) of his Klavern. He stated this is the only office he has ever held.

He specifically denied having been involved in the above described incident and generally denied ever having been involved in any terrorist incident at any time.

He readily stated he made several visits to the Apopka Klavern perhaps two and a half or three years ago. He declined to identify any individuals he may have seen at these meetings or any individuals in his own Klavern. He stated he could not do so because he had taken an oath not to reveal their identities.

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GREENHALGH refused to furnish a signed statement to the above effect, stating he knew of nothing wrong he had done. He readily consented to having his photograph taken and several poses were obtained.

There follows a description obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name	CARL DAVIS GREENHALGH
Address	210 Winter Park Drive, Orlando, Florida
Birth date	April 12, 1912
Birthplace	Riverdale, Maryland
Height	5'10"
Weight	175
Hair	grey, balding
Eyes	green
Complexion	ruddy
Build	medium
Scars and marks	none
Occupation	block mason
Military service	U. S. Army, April, 1941 to Nov- ember, 1941, dependency discharge 34035384
ASN	
Former wife	[redacted] address unknown
Father	THOMAS E. GREENHALGH, 314 E. Par Ave.
Mother	STELLA FLORENCE GREENHALGH, deceased
Arrests	claims none

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Concerning instant bombing [] stated that at no time has he seen or heard of any house plans of victims' house or, for that matter, any other house. He added that MOORE was never discussed in his presence by anyone prior to instant bombing, either in a Klan meeting or outside. After the bombing he stated he could not recall having heard any discussions on the floor of a meeting with the possible exception of the reading of a clipping from the Pittsburgh Courier, which clipping purportedly tied the Klan directly into the bombing. [] said there was no discussion, but merely the reading of the clipping. .

[] was asked for and declined to furnish a signed statement regarding the above information. He also declined to furnish his photograph or permit it to be taken.

The following is a description obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name
Birth date
Birthplace
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Build
Complexion
Scars and marks
Occupation
Employment

Wife
Son
Military service
Government employment

[]	
[]	Florida
[]	
medium	
medium	
[]	
none	
none	

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 19, 1952, at Winter Garden, Florida.

BASIS: WALTER BALLARD reinterviewed concerning his activities on December 25, 1951, and his alleged participation in terrorist activities as a Klansman. Signed statement obtained.

On March 19, 1952, a signed statement was obtained from WILLARD SMITH implicating himself, WILLIAM BARDIN, [redacted] ROY GUDGER and possibly [redacted] and three others from Orlando, Florida, in an incident in 1947. BALLARD, according to SMITH, was supposed to have been head of the Klokann Committee at the time of this incident and was supposed to have been the "finger man". A [redacted] of Ocoee, Florida, described by [redacted] as a fat woman who was drinking heavily and neglecting her children, was taken out by the group and severely beaten in a citrus grove near Ocoee, after which she was returned within a short distance of her home and let out.

On reinterview WALTER BALLARD specifically denied having had anything to do with the above incident or any other, and flatly refused to answer whether or not he had ever been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, stating he would leave the Agents to their own conclusions. In this connection it is noted the other individuals, except WILLARD SMITH, who were mentioned as having been involved in the incident have been interviewed and deny having had anything to do with it.

WALTER BALLARD furnished the following signed statement concerning his activities on December 25, 1951, and the above described incident:

Winter Garden, Fla.
April 19, 1952

"I, WALTER BALLARD, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [redacted] who have identified

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"themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI. I have been told I do not have to make a statement.

"I was born 5/4/1881 at Spalding County, Ga. I am married and live at Box 105, Winter Garden, Fla.

"On Christmas Day, December 25, 1951 my wife and I went over to the house of [REDACTED] We got there about 11 AM. There were EARL BROOKLYN, his wife and [REDACTED] We all ate dinner between noon and 1 PM. In the afternoon EARL, [REDACTED] and I went out and looked around [REDACTED] citrus grove.

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"After looking over the grove we all came back to [REDACTED] house we all sat around and talked a while and finally my wife and I left together about 3 PM and came directly home. When we left the BROOKLYNs and [REDACTED] were still there.

"I decline to answer whether or not I have ever been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. I have never in my life beaten anyone or joined any group of men who banded together for the purpose of beating or molesting anyone.

"Mr BALLARD states he cannot write. The above statement in the handwriting of SA [REDACTED] was read to Mr BALLARD. He states he understands it and that it is true to the best of his belief and knowledge.

"/s/ W P BALLARD

"Witnessed April 19, 1952

/s/ [REDACTED] SA FBI, Winter Garden, Fla, 4/19/52

/s/ ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ, S.A. FBI, Winter Garden, Fla 4/19/52"

BALLARD refused to allow his photograph taken. The following is a description obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name
Address
Birth date
Birthplace

WALTER P. BALLARD
Box 105, Winter Garden, Fla.
May 4, 1881
Spalding County, Georgia

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Height	5'7"
Weight	150
Eyes	blue
Hair	grey
Complexion	ruddy, face heavily wrinkled, leathery
Build	slight to medium
Scars and marks	thin line scar through middle of left ear horizontally
Peculiarities	very large ears with large lobes
Wife	NADINE BALLARD
Children (by first wife)	[redacted] employed at Robbins Field as civilian, Macon, Georgia:
	[redacted] Ocoee, Florida
Military service	U. S. Army, First World War
ASN	not recalled

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 18, 19 and 20, 1952, at Winter Garden, Florida.

BASIS: WILLIAM BARDIN, former truck driver for Patrick Packing House, interviewed concerning his participation in terrorist activities. He allegedly has not been in the Klan since 1948.

In a signed statement furnished by WILLARD SMITH on March 19, 1952, SMITH implicated himself, BILL BARDEN, [redacted] EARL BROOKLYN [redacted] and possibly [redacted] in an incident which allegedly occurred around June, 1947 wherein two white school teachers, women, were discovered swimming nude with two nude white men in a lake near Winter Garden. The girls were allegedly taken for a ride by the above mentioned men and severely whipped with switches from an orange tree in a nearby grove. All of the above, with the exception of SMITH, deny participation in this or other beating with the exception of [redacted] who admitted participating in other beatings but denied taking part in the above beating of the school teachers.

In the same signed statement SMITH implicated BARDIN, [redacted] WALTER BALLARD, GUDGER and possibly [redacted] and [redacted] and three others in the beating of a [redacted] of Ocoee. All persons named with the exception of SMITH denied participation in this beating.

Investigation in and around Winter Garden on April 18 and 19, 1952, failed to disclose BARDIN's immediate whereabouts. He was ultimately located and interviewed at his home at 21 Smith Street, Winter Garden, on April 20, 1952.

At the time of interview BARDIN displayed an immediate and unprovoked hostility toward the interview. He reluctantly admitted Klan membership, thereafter refusing to answer any further questions about his association therewith, other than to vehemently deny participation in either

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of the above-described incidents, or any others. He admitted knowing all of the above-mentioned individuals except WALTER BALLARD. His sole comment concerning them was that he thought they were all "good fellows".

He stated he joined the Klan about 1944 and remained active until 1948. He did not know whether it was the Association of Georgia Klans or the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan group of which he was a member.

BARDIN stated he had never heard of HARRY T. MOORE until after the bombing and his sole knowledge of instant bombing was that which he gained from the public press. He specifically denied every having seen or heard of any floor plans of MOORE's house and refused to state whether or not he had ever visited the Apopka Klavern.

At this point in the interview BARDIN requested that he be excused from further questioning after having been previously advised that he need not make any statements whatsoever by interviewing Agents. Accordingly, the interview was terminated in view of this request and his visible and audible hostility. He refused to furnish or permit to be taken any photographs of him.

The following description was obtained from observation only:

Name	WILLIAM BARDIN (not BARDEN)
Age	about 45
Height	5'10"
Weight	165-170
Eyes	hazel
Hair	brown
Complexion	medium
Build	medium to stout
Marital status	widowed, wife's name unknown

Occupation

unemployed, formerly truck driver
Patrick Packing House and cook,
Winter City Cafe owned by [redacted]

[redacted] Winter
Garden, Florida.

Scars and marks

"LOVE" tattooed on left fingers:
"L" on index finger and following to
little finger

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 4, 1952, at Winter Garden, Florida.

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BASIS: Attempt to locate and interview [redacted] reportedly living west of Fleming's Filling Station and employed at the Winter Garden Ornamental Nurseries, concerning the beating administered to him about 1½ years ago.

Inquiry of [redacted] of the Winter Garden Ornamental Nurseries located approximately one-half mile east of the intersection of the Winter Garden Road and the main road leading into Winter Garden, revealed that one [redacted] worked there until about July, 1948. The company records show [redacted] recalled that [redacted] had been severely beaten by unknown persons just prior to the time he left his employment. According to [redacted] had a bad reputation in the community as a drunkard and as a man who seriously neglected his wife and family. [redacted] stated that according to rumor [redacted] had been beaten because of his neglect of his family and his drinking. He stated that after [redacted] left the employ of the Nursery he had moved away from Winter Garden and is presently believed to be residing somewhere in either Alabama or Georgia.

[redacted] stated she is [redacted] of [redacted] and that he is presently residing at [redacted] Alabama. She recalled his having been beaten by unknown persons and subsequently run out of town because of his neglect of his family and his excessive drinking.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 4, 1952, at Winter Garden, Florida.

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BASIS: Attempt to locate and interview [redacted] through [redacted] concerning the alleged beating he received 2 or 3 years ago.

[redacted] husband of [redacted] of the Winter Garden Ornamental Nurseries, stated he is [redacted] [redacted] stated that about two years ago [redacted] was severely beaten and run out of town and that he is presently residing at Wellborn, Florida. He stated that [redacted] is presently employed by a [redacted] as a [redacted] in [redacted] somewhere on the outskirts of Wellborn, Florida.

He stated that [redacted] was a heavy drinker and very negligent of his wife and family, consisting of several small children. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had developed stomach ulcers several years ago and repeatedly used this illness as an excuse in not working and at the same time refused to keep on the diet prescribed by his doctor. In addition [redacted] was an extremely heavy drinker and what little money he did earn from time to time was almost entirely consumed in drink. [redacted] had assumed the support of [redacted] wife and children during the time they lived in the vicinity of Winter Garden. He stated that it was his belief that [redacted] was beaten and run out of town because of these actions.

[redacted] stated he personally had no knowledge of the identities of the individuals who had beaten [redacted]

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 5, 1952, at Pinecastle, Florida.

BASIS: [] interviewed inasmuch as T-1 stated he might possibly have some information regarding Klan activities in the Apopka area.

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[] stated he has been [] for some [] years, having been [] for [] years. Thereafter he moved to Apopka, Florida, and obtained a position on that police force, which position was held until about eight months ago.

When questioned concerning the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the Apopka area [] stated he at one time had received an application for the Association of Georgia Klans but that he had never filled it out. He stated its principals were not his. Therefore, he did not want to have anything to do with the Klan.

Concerning instant bombing he expressed the opinion that BILL BOGAR was the most likely suspect and that [] Chief of Police, and [] were BOGAR's closest associates. He said he felt that any one of these men would be capable of doing the job. On further questioning as to why he considered BOGAR the most likely suspect, [] stated he had no evidence of any sort but felt that BOGAR might have been responsible for the bombing because of his talk. He stated BOGAR is constantly speaking of white supremacy and on one occasion after instant bombing he overheard BOGAR mention it during a conversation concerning white supremacy. BOGAR reportedly stated "See what happened at Mims" and added a comment to the effect that MOORE got what was coming to him. [] stated he considered BOGAR a wild man capable of any action.

[] volunteered the above information without specific questioning or prompting on the part of interviewing Agents. In addition to the above he made the following comments concerning other individuals in the Apopka area.

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[redacted] was a member of the Florida Klan but is believed to have had a disagreement with the membership and is no longer associated with them. [redacted] described [redacted] as a mean individual.

He is not personally acquainted with [redacted] and knows him only by name. He has no information concerning [redacted] activities.

Regarding [redacted] he stated he knew them only as residents of Apopka and has no information concerning their activities.

During the entire interview [redacted] constantly reverted to BOGAR, [redacted] as being, in his mind, the four individuals from Apopka who might have done the bombing.

[redacted] stated he would gladly be on the alert for any further information concerning the bombing and would immediately furnish same to the FBI.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 4, 1952, at Apopka, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted]
operator of a beer joint at Apopka and resident of
Oakland, interviewed regarding possible narcotics
operations of [redacted]

[redacted] stated he is acquainted with [redacted] but has absolutely nothing to do with him and has been on unfriendly terms with him for the past three or four years. He stated that prior to that time he had had his automobiles serviced at [redacted] station in Winter Garden but that [redacted] had frequently cheated him through overcharging and that he has since ceased to have anything to do with him.

[redacted] stated that he has at no time heard that [redacted] has ever engaged in any narcotics operations or other illegal activities other than his sharp business practices in overcharging.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on March 26 and April 15, 1952, at Tavares, Ocala and Leesburg, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] NAACP, advised one [redacted] colored, had killed a Bahaman negro worker at Tavares, Florida, and was paroled allegedly through the intercession of Sheriff [redacted] and therefore [redacted] was believed to be indebted to [redacted] and possibly furnished information concerning MOORE's activities in Lake County to [redacted] or persons responsible for bombing the MOORE residence.

Inquiry at the Lake Park Cottages south of Tavares where [redacted] was reportedly employed disclosed that he had discontinued his employment and left Tavares.

[redacted] whose [redacted] is the [redacted] of the Lane Park Cottages, advised that [redacted] of the colored elementary school, is [redacted]

Inquiry in Tavares disclosed that [redacted] is presently the [redacted] of the negro elementary school. He was interviewed and at that time stated that his last knowledge of [redacted] was that he was residing in Ocala on West Broadway Street. [redacted] said [redacted] exact address could very likely be obtained from [redacted] who is employed by the Marion Roofing and Sheeting Company in Ocala.

With regard to HARRY T. MOORE, [redacted] stated that he was personally acquainted with MOORE although he had not seen him for approximately two years. He stated that as well as he can recall, in 1948 MOORE came to Tavares to organize a chapter of the NAACP. He stated he joined the chapter and was one of the officers, adding that the chapter's activities did not endure very long and the chapter was discontinued. He stated that to his personal knowledge the NAACP has not been active in Tavares since approximately

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1950. He attributed the failure of the local chapter to the poor response, particularly along financial lines, from the colored people of Tavares. He stated during the time the chapter was in existence and he was president he never heard of any threats directed toward MOORE nor was he aware of MOORE's having any enemies in the area. In regard to the Groveland incident [] stated that he never saw MOORE there nor has he ever received any information that MOORE was in Lake County at any time during the Groveland incidents. He also advised he had never heard [] mention MOORE and he is unable to state whether [] even knew HARRY T. MOORE.

[] stated it was his opinion MOORE was not the most active colored person in promoting the defense of the negroes in the Groveland case although he pointed out he had heard that MOORE was active in the raising of funds for the defense of []. He added that he is of the opinion there are other negro leaders in the state NAACP who were more active than MOORE in the Groveland case. He was asked to name the other negroes but he was unable to do so, stating that was merely his opinion.

He advised he did not belong to the Progressive Voters League although he had received literature regarding that organization from MOORE. He also said he does not have any information concerning the bombing of the MOORE residence nor has he even heard the case discussed among the colored residents of Tavares.

In regard to [] [] stated that some time ago [] killed a Bahaman negro worker who was living with []. In this regard he stated that [] had left Tavares with the Bahaman and gone to Leesburg. Upon learning this [] went to Leesburg and shot both the Bahaman and [] killing the former and seriously wounding the latter. He stated he did not have any details of the trial but recalls [] did spend some time in jail for the killing. He stated it was his understanding that [] was convicted during the course of a regular trial and the short time he served in jail and his subsequent parole was not promoted by any individuals.

[] was located at the Marion Roofing and Sheeting Company, 507 North Orange Street, Ocala, by Special Agents [] and NISCHWITZ and advised that [] was last heard from at Leesburg where he was in the city jail, having been charged with drunk driving.

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On April 15, 1952 [redacted] was interviewed at the City Jail at Leesburg by Special Agents [redacted]. He stated he never heard of HARRY T. MOORE or any of his activities prior to instant bombing and at that time he heard it from other colored people who stated they read of the bombing in the paper. He stated that subsequent to the bombing he ascertained that his son-in-law and daughter were active in NAACP work and were personally acquainted with MOORE as MOORE came to Tavares to organize a chapter of the NAACP but he himself was not aware of the existence of MOORE until after the bombing. He stated he had never been approached by anyone for information regarding MOORE.

He readily admitted having killed the Bahaman negro worker because the latter had taken his common-law wife and the two were living together in Leesburg. He stated he went to the house with a loaded shotgun and fired at the two, killing the Bahaman and seriously wounding the woman. He stated the woman has since recovered. He stood trial in Leesburg, was convicted of manslaughter and subsequently served fifteen months. He stated he was not paroled at the request of anyone but completed his sentence.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents []
[] and [] on April 16, 1952, at Ocala, Florida.

BASIS: [] interviewed regarding the alleged threat to [] by 7 white men in Martin, Florida, in connection with a letter written by [] to [] Ocala, Florida, and regarding his knowledge of Klan activities in and around Ocala.

[] readily recalled the incident wherein [] had received a letter from [] the Marion Hardware Company, addressed "Dear [] and reminding [] that he was behind on his payments on a refrigerator purchased. [] answered the letter in like kind, addressing it "Dear [] and objected to the salutation used by [] This exchange of letters resulted in threats being made by [] to [] to the effect that the next time he would not be called "Mr." but would be called "a black S.O.B."

He stated that some time after the exchange of letters, during the early part of 1951, he had been in a food shop where he heard two white men whose identities are unknown to him at the present time speaking of the incident outlined above. He stated that these white men spoke in a manner indicating to him that they were sympathetic with [] inasmuch as they stated there were some other white men who were out to get [] [] stated the number of white men was not mentioned nor were any names mentioned. He also stated that as best he could recall there was no mention made that members of the Ku Klux Klan were to be imported from Georgia to take care of [] He stated he had merely overheard this conversation and passed on its contents to [] the next day after he heard it. He stated he was unable to throw further light on the incident and to the best of his knowledge nothing further had ever come of it.

He also stated he was personally acquainted with HARRY T. MOORE as was [] He stated that in all his contacts in and around Ocala, Florida, he had never heard of any threats having been made against MOORE

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and that MOORE was not too well known to the majority of the people in the area.

[redacted] stated he would be on the alert for any information regarding the MOORE bombing and would immediately pass on such information to the FBI.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 8 and 16, 1952, at Ocoee, Oakland and Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: [redacted] relative of WILLIE VINSON, contacted concerning information in his possession about VINSON's death on or about February 20, 1949.

Investigation on April 8, 1952, revealed [redacted] resides in Oakland, Florida, and has telephone number 418-Green, Winter Garden exchange. He is employed as [redacted] for a citrus grower in Ocoee, Florida. [redacted] was interviewed at his work.

He stated that on Easter, April 9, 1950, he was in Daytona Beach, Florida. Upon his return to his home in Oakland at approximately 8:00 P.M. he learned that [redacted] WILLIE VINSON, had met with an accident and was in a serious condition at the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orlando. He stated he immediately contacted [redacted] who resides in Jamestown, Florida. They thereafter proceeded to the Orange Memorial Hospital where they learned that WILLIE had died.

[redacted] explained that he and [redacted] had maintained an accident insurance policy on VINSON's life which carried a double indemnity clause in case of his accidental death. He was unable to recall the name of the insurance company but stated he has never been able to obtain sufficient details of VINSON's death in order to place a claim with the company and they have therefore been unable to collect the money due them. He stated that as a result of this policy he had himself conducted a little investigation into VINSON's death.

He learned that one [redacted] of Oakland saw three men, at least two of whom were white, pass in front of his house and that WILLIE was in the back of the car, ostensibly drunk and waving a bottle of beer around. [redacted] being a minister, he did not like what he had seen and proceeded out to the road in an attempt to contact the car and admonish

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VINSON on his behavior. As he proceeded from his porch to the road he heard a thump somewhat similar to a car hitting an animal in the road and after reaching the road saw VINSON lying in the road. The car had proceeded on down the road and the left rear door of the car was swinging open. He did not get the license number of the car nor did he know the men or the make and model of the car.

[] stated he obtained a written statement from [] as to the occurrence. This statement is set forth below:

"I, [] am testifying under oath that on Easter Sunday 1950 between the hours of 5:00-5:30 (afternoon) I was setting on my front porch reading the Bible. WILLIE VINSON and three other fellows passed my house and WILLIE hollared at me. All of the fellows in the car were laughing and talking. Within a few seconds I heard this noise. I then ran to my front gate. I saw WILLIE laying on the paved road. The car was moving on at a reasonable rate of speed, and the left rear door of the car was open. The other three men were still in the front seat. WILLIE was rolling on the road slowly. WILLIE would have to have fallen out of the car. It all happened so quick. In my opinion nothing else could have happened, only WILLIE falling out of the rear left door of the car."

The above statement was made available to interviewing Agents on April 16, 1952, and is being retained in the file of the Miami Office.

[] stated he had also obtained much the same information without having obtained a written statement from [] also of Oakland, Florida. [] was found lying in the road almost immediately in front of [] house.

[] stated that when he and [] arrived at the hospital, the hospital authorities acted in a very brusque manner toward both of them and were interested in them only in obtaining the necessary authority to perform an autopsy on VINSON's body. [] stated [] gave them this authority. Since that time, although he [] has made several attempts to learn the nature of the outcome of the autopsy, he has never been able to get this information from the hospital.

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He stated that he had learned from one [redacted] whose full name is believed to be [redacted] (phonetic), [redacted] who lives on the left side of the road in a white house at a point where the road is split by a parkway lined with large oak trees, leading from Winter Garden to Oakland, that one [redacted] and [redacted] were the two white men in the car in which VINSON had been riding. [redacted] and [redacted] were at that time employed by [redacted] as truck drivers. [redacted] stated he does not know the present whereabouts of these two individuals.

He stated that VINSON has never been known, to his knowledge, as WILLIE McCOY. He stated he did have a nickname of BUCK.

[redacted] in charge of records, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orlando, made available the hospital records on WILLIE VINSON. These records reflect he was admitted in the emergency ward at 9:00 P.M. on April 9, 1950, and expired at 11:55 P.M. The record reveals he was found lying in the road at Oakland, Florida, and was brought in by the Smith and Brinson Funeral Home ambulance located at 719 South Parramore, Orlando. The intern's report of [redacted] indicates VINSON was possibly thrown from a moving automobile. VINSON was born May 15, 1896.

[redacted] Orlando, was the attending physician and the physician who ultimately signed the death certificate. The autopsy report reveals VINSON died of a cardiovascular accident (brain hemorrhage or brain occlusion). The autopsy also revealed there was a fracture of the occipital bone (skull).

[redacted] explained that it is always a moot question in instances such as this whether the fracture caused the cardiovascular accident or whether the cardiovascular accident caused the individual to fall and thereby fracture his skull. She stated it is impossible to tell which came first inasmuch as in each instance the victim dies and he is unable to give the necessary information. She also pointed out that the report contains the opinion of the physician who performed the autopsy to the effect that the cause of death was the cardiovascular accident which, in turn, resulted in the fall, causing the skull fracture.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on April 4, 1952, at Winter Garden, Florida.

BASIS: MAYNARD MANN, Chief of Police, reinterviewed regarding the beating of LUTHER COLEMAN, the reason for the attack and the persons responsible.

MAYNARD MANN stated he had been notified of the beating of LUTHER COLEMAN shortly after the incident occurred. He stated he immediately went to the scene of the beating and found COLEMAN receiving treatment from [redacted]. [redacted] He stated he questioned COLEMAN at length but all COLEMAN could tell him was that a bunch of men had jumped him, beaten him, tried to get him into an automobile and had taken a shot at him. He stated COLEMAN was unable to furnish any descriptions of his assailants or of the cars used by them. He also stated COLEMAN was at a loss to explain why he had been attacked.

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Chief MANN stated he had also furnished the information regarding the beating to the Sheriff's Office and that as far as he knew no further investigation had been conducted into the matter.

He stated that LUTHER COLEMAN had enjoyed a good reputation in the community and had been employed for some time as the janitor in the grammar school at Winter Garden. As far as he could ascertain this appeared to be an unprovoked attack. He also stated that since that time he has at intervals made discreet inquiries, both among the whites and among the colored residents concerning this incident and to date has been unable to ascertain any information regarding it.

He stated he had talked to the principal of the grammar school and she had said COLEMAN had been a responsible worker during the entire time of his employment with the exception of one time which she had previously

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reported to MANN when a loaded gun had been found in the lunch quarters of the school. Chief MANN stated that on this occasion the gun had been found by one of the teachers at the school lying on one of the tables in the lunch room wrapped in a paper bag. This teacher turned the gun over to the principal, [redacted] and she in turn gave it to Chief MANN. At that time neither knew who owned the gun or how it got there. About a day or so later, COLEMAN presented himself at the Police Headquarters and requested that the gun be returned to him. COLEMAN claimed the gun had been sent to him by his son who was in the Army and that the gun was a U. S. Service Colt .38. Chief MANN stated he questioned COLEMAN as to whether or not he was legally in possession of the gun and told him that if his son got his Commanding Officer to write Chief MANN a letter stating that it was permissible for the son to have the gun he would return the gun to LUTHER COLEMAN. He has never received such a letter and he still has the gun at his home. He stated COLEMAN told him he was merely keeping the gun for his son pending the latter's return from the service and that he was not keeping it or carrying it as protection.

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BASIS: DORA MAE MOSBY who was reported to have been living with MELVIN WOMACK at the time the latter was taken from his house and murdered, interviewed.

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DORA MAE MOSBY was interviewed at the home of her employer, [redacted] where she has been employed during the summer months for the past four years, returning to her winter home in Oakland, Florida, for the winter months, there being employed by [redacted]

DORA MAE stated she and MELVIN WOMACK were asleep when four white men appeared at her home and took MELVIN away on March 28, 1951. She said the men carried a large light which blinded her when she awoke. A large man struck MELVIN with an unidentified object. She stated they tore the back door off its hinges to gain entrance. MELVIN was wearing only his underclothes when the men took him away.

When MELVIN had not returned on the next morning she told a [redacted] (Justice of the Peace [redacted] of Winter Garden) who operated a small grocery store in her neighborhood about the men coming and getting MELVIN the night before. [redacted] called a [redacted] on the Winter Garden Police Department and [redacted] came out and interviewed her. She said [redacted] told her he would drive out on the Black Lake Road and find MELVIN WOMACK. [redacted] was alone at that time.

She stated that [redacted] returned shortly with MELVIN on the back seat of his automobile. He had some men carry WOMACK into her house. She called a doctor and WOMACK was removed to a hospital. MELVIN did not tell her who had taken him for the "ride". He would only say, "I want to get warm and then I will talk with you." She stated he did not regain consciousness after he was taken to the hospital.

She said that at the time the men came for WOMACK one of the [redacted] [redacted] was told by one of the men to get his head back in the door.

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DORA MAE MOSBY was unable to identify the make of the car used to take WOMACK away but believed it was old inasmuch as it made a lot of noise.

Photographs of various known Klansmen in the Orlando-Apopka-Winter Garden area were displayed to DORA MAE who was unable to identify any as assailants of MELVIN WOMACK.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CLYDE P. ADERHOLD and [redacted] on March 4, 5 and 6, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: Vacant house at 20 Grove Park Drive bombed on July 17, 1951. Attempt made to ascertain any connection with instant bombing.

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Chief of Detectives [redacted] Orlando Police Department, advised that at approximately 1:00 A.M., July 17, 1951, the Police Department received a telephone call from an anonymous person who stated that there had been a loud explosion in the vicinity of West Central Avenue and Grove Park Drive. [redacted] said a patrol car was dispatched to that area but no sign of an explosion could be found. He stated that on July 19, 1951, it was discovered that an explosion had occurred at the rear of a vacant house located at 20 Grove Park Drive.

He explained that this house was one of four vacant houses in the first block of Grove Park Drive. These houses bore the address of 14, 18, 20 and 24 Grove Park Drive and are owned by [redacted] [redacted] Orlando. [redacted] stated further that these houses are located in a white neighborhood just on the edge of the colored quarters and that [redacted] had been trying to rent them to colored people over the objections of the white residents in that neighborhood. He stated a crime scene search in the rear of the house at 20 Grove Park Drive was negative and that no evidence was found which would indicate the type of explosive that was used. During the search of the houses located at 18 and 24 Grove Park Drive a large bottle of kerosene with a rag in the top of the bottle was found in each of the houses at the above addresses. The kerosene bottles appeared to be large Canada Dry Ginger Ale bottles. The rag in the bottle located at 18 Grove Park Drive had been burned down to the neck of the bottle and had apparently gone out. [redacted] said someone apparently thought these would make excellent fire bombs.

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Detective [] advised that [] had made the statement after the explosion that a negro family had been living at 20 Grove Park Drive and that this family had been warned to get out of the house approximately 15 minutes before the explosion. This warning had supposedly been given by a negro. [] said he tried to verify this but that when he questioned [] about the name of the colored family that was living in that house she told him he was a detective and for him to find out as best he could. He stated [] had been uncooperative during the whole investigation. [] advised further that the Police Department had no suspects in this case.

[] was contacted March 5, 1952, and refused to give any information until she had consulted her attorney. On March 6, 1952, [] said her attorney, [] Metcalf Building, had advised her to give the FBI all the information in her possession. She said that she owned the four houses located on Grove Park Drive and that she had previously rented them to white people. The white people had moved out and she had been unable to get any white tenants. She said she had decided to rent these houses to negroes and had asked the Orlando City Council for authority to do so. She knew that white people lived on Grove Park Drive but this street is located on the edge of the colored district and she thought it would be satisfactory to rent them to negroes.

As soon as she tried to get authority to rent to negroes the white residents living on Grove Park Drive immediately made objections to the City Council and the Orlando Zoning Board. She stated that the people living in the vicinity had signed a petition and presented it to the Zoning Board and her attorney, [] had this petition in his possession. [] advised that the City Council never denied or gave authority for her to rent to negroes.

During the first part of July, 1951, she asked [] to see if he could find some negro tenants for her houses. She said that at the time of the explosion there were two or three negro families living in the houses but she did not know the exact number. [] advised further that at about 10:00 or 11:00 A.M., July 16, 1951, she received a telephone call from an unknown female and that this woman wanted to know if she were going to continue renting her houses to negroes. This unknown woman told [] that if she were going to continue renting to negroes

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the men were there ready to blow up her houses. She said she thought this woman to be a [redacted] who resides at [redacted]. She explained that she had gone to this woman on a previous occasion and had asked her for assistance in getting the Zoning Board's permission to rent her houses to negroes. She said [redacted] had become very nasty and ordered her out of the house. [redacted] stated further that on July 16, 1951, at approximately 9:00 P.M. a [redacted] who is employed by the Southern Music Company located at the corner of West Central Avenue and Grove Park Drive telephoned her and asked if she were renting her houses to negroes. He explained he had two negroes with him who wanted to rent the houses and that was the reason he was inquiring. [redacted] stated [redacted] put one of the negroes on the phone and that the negro had demanded to know whether she was going to rent to colored people. She said she hung up. She thought it strange that [redacted] would be telephoning her about renting to negroes because he had been one of the signers of a petition to prevent her from doing that.

She did not hear of the explosion of the house at 20 Grove Park Drive until July 19, 1951. She stated that at that time someone told her that the negro family that had been living in that house had been warned to get out of the house about fifteen minutes before the explosion. Miss [redacted] stated she did not know the name of the colored people living in the house at that time but she would check her records and attempt to find out. According to [redacted] had rented this house to the family. He operates a grocery at the corner of South and Bryant.

It is to be noted [redacted] has been contacted numerous times for the name of the colored family and has never been able to furnish this information.

[redacted] Haden's Grocery, advised he had rented the house at 20 Grove Park Drive to a negro family but he did not know their name or present whereabouts. He explained that a negro came in one afternoon, exact date unknown, and asked if the house at 20 Grove Park Drive were for rent. [redacted] told him it was and the negro paid a month's rent in advance. [redacted] said he gave this negro a receipt but that this receipt did not contain the negro's name. He explained that [redacted] would sign four or five receipts in advance and give them to him in order that he could fill out the amounts on the receipts when he collected rent. He stated that on that type of receipt the person's name was never written in. [redacted] stated he had not actually gone to 20 Grove Park Drive and seen the family move in. He has not seen this time and had no information as to how the family could be identified.

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[redacted] advised that in the early morning of July 17, 1951, he heard a very loud explosion and that he called the Police Department and reported same. He stated a patrol car came into the neighborhood but had been unable to find the source of the explosion. He stated it was approximately two days later when someone noticed the rear end of the house at 20 Grove Park Drive had been blown up. [redacted] said he knew definitely there was no negro family living in the house at 20 Grove Park Drive at the time of the explosion. He explained that the property on which these houses were located connects with his property and he was interested in knowing whether [redacted] rented the houses to negroes. He said there had been a family living in 18 Grove Park Drive but they had moved out approximately two days before the explosion occurred.

[redacted] attorney, Metcalf Building, made available a petition that had been signed by the neighbors on Grove Park Drive which reflected their objections to having [redacted] rent her houses to negroes. It was noted this petition was dated January 25, 1951, and bore the following signatures:

[redacted] recalled that they heard a loud explosion on the night the house at 20 Grove Park Drive was blown up. They recalled they had signed a petition objecting to [redacted] renting those houses to negroes. [redacted] stated they were definitely against this but they certainly would never take steps as was done to prevent [redacted] from renting her houses to negroes. They denied having any knowledge or information as to who might have placed an explosive under the house.

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[redacted] also remembered hearing the explosion on the night of the bombing of the residence at 20 Grove Park Drive but stated she had no information as to who might have perpetrated this crime. She also recalled signing the petition objecting to negroes living in that neighborhood but could not remember who had started this petition.

[redacted] recalled signing a petition protesting the moving of negroes into the neighborhood and she stated she was definitely against this because it would place the negroes directly across the street from her house. She said that at the time of the explosion she was in North Carolina and could furnish no information as to the identities of any persons responsible for the explosion.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ and [redacted] on April 7, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

[redacted] the Southern Music Company and signer of the above-mentioned petition, stated that he seemed to recall signing the petition. In this connection he noted that he and [redacted] of the Southern Music Company, had decided they would comply with the wishes of the neighbors in the immediate vicinity of 20 Grove Park Drive and that therefore when the petition was circulated, as nearly as he can recall both he and [redacted] signed it. He stated that he personally had no interest in whether or not the negro families were allowed to move into the houses owned by [redacted]

In regard to his having called [redacted] about two colored prospective renters for the property, [redacted] readily admitted making the call. He stated that one evening around 7:00 a colored man appeared at the rear door of the store to inquire about the rental of the houses located directly in back of the store. He said while there were for rent signs on all these houses there was no agent or telephone number listed on any of the signs. [redacted] stated he has known [redacted] for about twenty years and knew these houses belonged to her. He advised the negro to contact her to ascertain the rental terms and suggested he call her. The man said he could not look up the number in the phone book and requested [redacted] to make the call for him. [redacted] complied and at the request of the negro asked [redacted] if she were renting her property to negroes and if so, what rent she was asking. He stated [redacted] replied that her business affairs were being

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handled by her attorney and that he would have to see her attorney. He stated he explained to her that he was calling for the colored man and suggested she talk with him and tell him that. Thereupon the colored man picked up the telephone, at which time [] told him the same thing, that he should see her attorney. [] stated that in his opinion the negro was very polite in his conversation with [] and as far as he was concerned it was a normal conversation in all respects.

Concerning the bombing itself [] stated he had no personal knowledge of it or of any person who might have perpetrated it. In this connection he noted that he did not hear of the bombing until sometime during the following day. He did recall that one of the Orlando City Detectives who had been doing some of the investigating of the bombing commented to him one day that either [] or her brother warned the occupants of the house to get out some two days before the bombing actually occurred. According to his information, the warning came because the [] were afraid something was going to happen. His information was also to the effect the [] had refunded the rent money paid by the colored family.

[] was questioned as to whether or not he had any knowledge of Ku Klux Klan activities in and around Orlando. He stated that he was a member of the Klan up until about two years ago but that he had never taken an active part and had never attended more than four or five meetings during the entire time of his membership. In this connection he displayed two membership cards, one for the Southern Knights with no date and the other for the Association of Georgia Klans which expired December 31, 1950, and bore number 06023. [] disclaimed any knowledge of any terrorist activities or other violent acts ever having been performed by the Klan although he readily admitted that in all probability the Klan or some of its members had been responsible for some acts of violence. He stated he did not know of any specific instances of such acts. He also stated he is unable to furnish the names of any individuals connected with the Klan because his association with it was extremely limited. He did state that while he was unable to name persons in the Klan who might be considered radicals or men of violence, he did believe these individuals, if they exist, come from West Orange County.

He advised that [] the Southern Music Company, also had some information concerning the activities of [] in attempting to put colored families in her houses along Grove Park Drive.

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[] stated he has known [] for many years as a former customer. He stated she came to him for assistance in straightening out the trouble she was having in renting her houses to negroes. He stated that at that time, approximately two years ago, he told her that while he did not particularly care one way or the other if negroes lived in those houses, he felt he would have to go along with the people living in the immediate vicinity of the houses and inasmuch as they felt it would be detrimental to the neighborhood to have negroes living in the houses, he, too, would oppose. He stated that [] was very upset and quite angry with him because of his attitude. [] stated that he believed he signed the petition that was circulated although he was not sure. He stated that if he did, his only reason for signing was as given above. He also stated that he was not aware of anyone in the neighborhood who would do anything such as bombing the house belonging to []

Concerning the houses [] stated that he and [] president of the Hughes Supply Company, 521 West Central Avenue, had made an offer to [] about two years ago wherein they agreed to move the four houses owned by her to a piece of property acceptable to both [] and to [] and [] located in the negro section of Orlando. In return [] was to deed over the land on which the houses stand to them. [] estimated the cost to himself and [] for this operation would have been in the neighborhood of eight or nine thousand dollars. He stated that [] turned down this offer with a counter offer that she would accept on the condition they pay her some \$45,000.00 or more for the land in addition to moving the houses. [] stated he and [] naturally declined this offer inasmuch as it was obviously a poor business investment. He also stated that at no time has he or [] made any other offers to [] concerning this property.

[] stated he considers [] a shrewd business woman whose business dealings have often been extremely sharp and sometimes very questionable.

Concerning the bombing itself [] stated he has absolutely no knowledge of any person or persons who might have done it. He stated he did not learn of the bombing until several days after it occurred at which time the Police Department in Orlando conducted its investigation.

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[redacted] the Tamney Superette, 2608 North Orange Avenue, stated that he and [redacted] believed [redacted] and [redacted] were in back of the bombing. He stated the property on which the houses stand is of great value to them as commercial property and that they desire to have it. He stated that some time ago, possibly two years ago [redacted] and [redacted] offered to rent the property from [redacted] at a monthly rental of \$150.00 provided she would move the houses off to some section in the colored quarters of Orlando. He stated this was a very poor business offer and they did not accept it because to move the houses would have cost them twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. According to [redacted] [redacted] refused their offer and afterward [redacted] repeatedly stated that they would some day see the [redacted] starve and would then be able to get the property. He stated that [redacted] had once made the statement to [redacted] that he, [redacted] would see her tarred and feathered if she moved negroes into the houses.

He stated that neither he nor [redacted] had any proof of an evidentiary nature that [redacted] and [redacted] were responsible for the bombing or who might have done the bombing other than their suspicions. He did state that the evening before the bombing he had gone down to the houses and returned the rent money which had been paid to [redacted] by the colored family that had moved in the previous week-end. He stated he had taken this action inasmuch as [redacted] had received a telephone call from a woman believed by them to be [redacted] to the effect that if [redacted] intended renting the houses to negroes "they were ready to bomb them". [redacted] stated he told the negro who had rented the house they wanted them to get out because they were afraid something might happen.

[redacted] of the Hughes Supply Company, 521 West Central Avenue, stated he had signed the petition which had been circulated throughout the neighborhood in protest of [redacted] proposal to move negro families into her houses. He stated he had signed the petition simply because he does not like negroes and does not want them living near him or his place of business.

He stated he has known [redacted] for twenty years or more and that he considers her to be a very shrewd business woman but at the same time a very obnoxious person in her business dealings. He added that she frequently antagonizes persons with whom she has her business dealings and that she is a very grasping type individual.

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He also related the incident wherein [] offered to move the houses owned by [] onto a lot in the colored section of Orlando and in return [] was to deed the property over to him. He stated she refused this offer and counter offered to accept providing they would pay her an additional \$45,000.00. [] stated the property would have been of value to both [] and himself in their business inasmuch as it is located immediately in back of both places of business. However, at the present time neither has any use for the property and have not had any use for it for approximately two years. In the intervening period both have acquired other property holdings elsewhere in the city and are able to operate their businesses effectively with these other holdings.

[] denied ever making any threats to [] and specifically denied ever making a threat to see her tarred and feathered if she attempted to move negro families into her houses.

He stated he has absolutely no knowledge of any persons who might have done the bombing and stated that the bombing came to his attention as a complete surprise and that as nearly as he can recall he was out of town at the time it occurred.

[] stated he had signed the petition that had been circulated in the neighborhood in protest of [] proposal to move negro families into her houses. He stated he had done so because he did not want negro families living directly across the street from him. He stated he had no knowledge of the perpetrators of the bombing and was unable to offer any explanation for it.

[] stated he had signed the petition simply because he did not want negroes living across the street from him and because all the rest of the people in the neighborhood felt the same way. He stated he was certainly not violently opposed to negroes moving into the houses because he gets most of his business as an attorney from the negro people who live in the immediate vicinity of his house. He stated he was mainly interested in complying with the wishes of the rest of the people in the neighborhood.

He stated he had no knowledge of any persons who might have done the bombing. On the night of the bombing, July 16, 1951, he had retired at a normal hour. At 12:30 A.M., July 17, 1951, he was awakened by the explosion.

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He arose, put on his robe and came to the front door. As he got to the front door he noticed a great deal of dust and smoke coming from the house which he subsequently learned had been bombed. [] stated he watched for a time and seeing nothing more happen, went back to bed without reporting the incident to the police or anyone else. He stated he felt it was the job of the police force to learn where the explosion occurred and it was no concern of his whatsoever. On further questioning [] denied having any part in or knowledge of the bombing. He stated he at no time had handled dynamite or other explosives.

[] stated she had signed the petition which had been circulated in the neighborhood protesting [] proposed action because she had no desire to have negro families living directly across the street from her house.

She recalled that [] had come to her urging her to agree to have negro families living in the houses. According to [] [] was attempting to have the City Council or the City Zoning Board rezone this particular property to allow colored families to reside there. [] stated [] became quite adamant in her arguments and after arguing with her for about an hour and a half became quite abusive. At that time [] stated she might have become provoked with [] and as nearly as she could recall ordered her away.

[] was specifically questioned concerning the call which [] alleges she received from [] the morning before the bombing. It will be recalled that [] stated the woman refused to give her name but she was certain the call emanated from [] [] specifically denied having called [] for this or any other purpose. She stated the only contact she has ever had with [] was on the occasion of [] visit to her in an attempt to persuade her to allow negro families to move into the houses.

She stated she had no knowledge of any person or persons who might have done the bombing.

[] the property on which the concern Al Huppel, Inc., is located, stated he had sold his business about three years ago but he still owns the property on which it stands.

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Concerning the bombing of the house owned by [redacted] he volunteered the information that he had signed a petition that had been circulated in the vicinity of the house simply because he has several acquaintances in the neighborhood and wished to remain on friendly terms with them. He had absolutely no interest other than that in whether or not negroes were allowed to move into the houses. He also stated that he had no knowledge of any person or persons who might have done the bombing.

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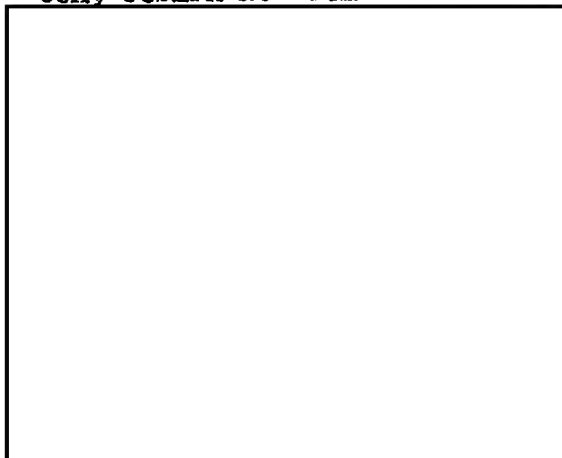
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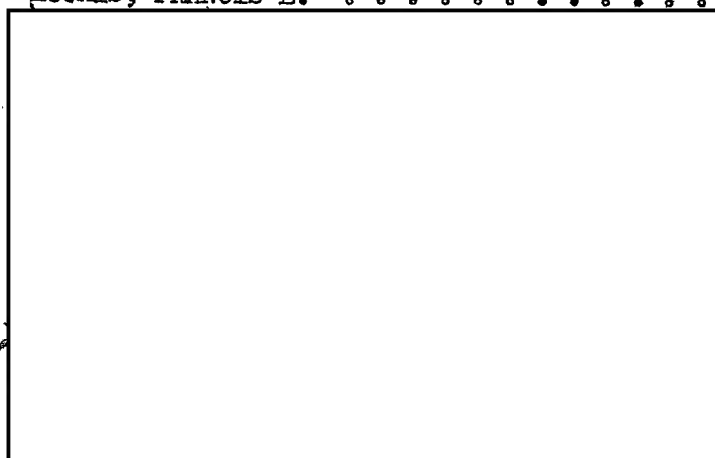
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant T-1 is [] of Apopka, Florida, who has requested that his identity remain confidential.

T-2 is [] Apopka, Florida, who has requested that his identity remain confidential.

T-3 is [] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Information received from [] who has been used constantly as a confidential informant with a T-symbol is being set out in two separate parts of instant report. Data pertaining to the exhibition of the floor plans of HARRY T. MOORE's house by EARL BROOKLYN and the accompanying signed statement are set out under a T-symbol.

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Investigation developed that [] some Klan terrorist activities and he continued his cooperative attitude and furnished some detailed information concerning these activities. The data and signed statement furnished concerning these activities is set out under his name as has been done regarding others who have furnished information and signed statements regarding their participation in terrorist activities. It is not advisable at the present time to remove [] from the confidential status insofar as information regarding the floor plans and Klan activities are concerned apart from his own participation in terrorist rides as it could very likely jeopardize his life.

One copy of this report is designated for the information of the New York Office inasmuch as that office is maintaining liaison with the national headquarters of the NAACP in New York.

One copy of this report is designated for the information of the Savannah Office inasmuch as [] interviewed by Miami Agents, is located in that Division.

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LEADS

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MOBILE OFFICE

AT NEWVILLE, ALABAMA

Will interview [] concerning his having been beaten and run out of Winter Garden, Florida, approximately four years ago. Obtain names of individuals who participated in the beating and, if possible, a signed statement giving full particulars.

MIAMI OFFICE

AT LAKE LAND, FLORIDA

Will interview [] attorney, 217½ East Main Street, inasmuch as a review of MOORE's correspondence indicates he was in frequent contact with him and advised him on legal matters.

AT MIMS, FLORIDA

Will exhibit to [] additional photographs of individuals identified as having engaged in terrorist activities.

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Will reinterview Mrs. ROSA MOORE, mother of victim, for any additional information she may furnish. Will ascertain if HARRY T. MOORE ever mentioned to her a conversation he allegedly had with BILL HENDRIX, Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

AT WELLBORN, FLORIDA

Will locate and interview [] reportedly employed by a [] as a [] in [] concerning the beating [] received approximately 2 years ago. Attempt to develop names of suspects and obtained signed statement giving full details of the beating.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [] Miami, 4-7-52
Numerous teletypes between the Bureau, Miami and auxiliary offices and numerous letters from Miami to auxiliary offices as well as numerous telephone calls from the Bureau to Miami.